

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

High Praise of the Institution as Now Run.

The Able Chairman and His Able Lieutenants—Deep Disinterestedness of Messrs. Pepper, Stein and Platt.

Los Angeles is a city to be proud of. It is new and attractive; its streets are wide and clean; trees transform many of them into graceful avenues; the houses are neat and cheerful; and the lawns and flowers make scenes of beauty the year round that few cities of the land, even in the South, can equal, and none outshine. The sunny skies and balmy airs grow so a part of daily life that we do not realize how necessary they are to our comfort and happiness till we fall again the biting tortures of an Eastern winter, with its slush, and sleet and piercing winds. "Our Italy" is becoming known to the East, and a shivering throng of refugees pour into our borders, each fall to share with us the delights of a temperate climate; and, coming for a visit, sooner or later they come to stay.

And we are proud of our people. We may challenge fearlessly any community, East or West, to show an average of intelligence or respectability, of culture and morality, which we can show. We do not boast the culture of the highest circles of Boston, nor the musical and artistic taste of Cincinnati or other centers of the arts, but we do claim an average that is higher in all these desirable elements than any community in the land. Other people are as ambitious and enterprising, and, possibly, more self-sacrificing, but ours, happily for us, are to a great extent a picked people, on whom the world has smiled, and who have been able to come here because of those smiles. It is no disparagement to any other community that such is the characteristic of our city, but it is our good fortune that this is the fact.

But our self-congratulation need not stop here. We have a Board of Education, unique and progressive in its way. Some of our people do not seem to understand or appreciate it, possibly because they are not sufficiently progressive themselves, and do not keep abreast the onward march of the world, which "do move," to quote the reverend scientist, Jasper, even if some people in it do not. But let these people consider. Is it not the hope of all good citizens that politics be eliminated from the schools? Has this not been the dream of educators, and an object of their earnest efforts? And our board shows this hope accomplished. They have ignored political lines. They began it at their first meeting. Of the nine members, four, Trask, Pepper, Ashman and Hughes, are Democrats; Will, Platt, Mrs. Hughes, Steine and Patty are Republicans; the Republicans could organize the board if they voted together, but Platt and Steine, public spirited men, ambitious only for the good of the schools which they have been elected to guard and cherish, rising above party, magnanimously joined their Democratic comrades and elected Dr. Pepper to president. Platt and Ashman will never again be able to make that proud boast so dear to the heart of every party man, that they never scratched a Republican ticket, and never voted a Democratic one. But though this privilege is not theirs, they have the reward of approving conscience; they know that they have done their duty; their object is good schools, well administered, and no partisanship in them.

And thus ignoring party, for the purpose of lifting the board from the nasty mire of politics, how happily they chose in selecting Dr. Pepper as president. The president has the appointment of the committees. Most men, thrust unexpectedly into office, are at first time to consider the proper course of action. But the Doctor, thus suddenly honored, being asked to appoint his committees, wastes no time, but at once, without the loss of a single precious minute, proceeds to name the several members who, in his opinion, are best fitted for the duties of the respective committees; and to make no mistake, he draws from his pocket a written slip from which he reads the names, in this way showing how prepared he was for any contingency—even that at one of the meetings he was elected to the office of president. Can any one question the fitness of this gentleman to fill the office of school director or any office, when he thus is seen to prepare himself for a contingency even so remote as this which actually arose? Where, in all the broad land, can be found another instance of such conscientious preparation for every possible duty which even a chance stroke of lightning may impose? And what forethought does this show? Are we wrong, then, in planning ourselves on the possession of so patriotic and devoted a citizen, and so careful and painstaking an officer?

The naming of the committees showed another pleasant fact—that the newly-elected president was willing on his part also to rise above party, and recognize merit in the opposition; and, to emphasize his feelings, he appointed Steine as chairman of the Building

DRIEST & SUNNIEST!

Official Figures Do Not Lie! Note Comparisons.

Of rainfall from November 1, 1892, to February 8, between Coronado Beach and Los Angeles, both tables being the official report of the Observers of the U. S. Weather Bureau at both points:

CORONADO BEACH VS. LOS ANGELES			
Nov. 29	Rain	8.5
Dec. 3	"	"	40
Jan. 27	"	"	31
Jan. 30	"	"	38
Jan. 31	"	"	40
IN THE SAME TIME.			
Feb. 8	"	"	1.27
Total, 2.20 inches.		Total, 17.27 inches.	

Invalids and tourists, health-seekers and seekers after pleasure as well, can draw their own conclusions. The Hotel del Coronado has always made the boast of occupying the driest spot on the Pacific Coast, and season after season demonstrates that the boast is not an idle one. For any information about this "unique corner of the earth," and for descriptive pamphlets, rates, etc., call at the agency, 129 North Spring street, or address

E. S. BARCOCK, Manager, Coronado Beach, Cal.

Committee, knowing that this most important committee, having in its hands the acceptance or rejection of many contracts involving large amounts of money, and always subjected to numerous and insidious temptations hard to withstand, would be well guarded by a man who is so unselfish as to leave his party in the lory hope of stamping politics and partisanship from the schools of our city. And the disinterested and patriotic Platt, whose soul yearns to do good to his fellowman, too was recognized; he is evidently very highly thought of by Dr. Pepper, for he appears on the committee. The committee so that the public will have the benefit of the knowledge and advice of this gentleman to a very full extent. The Doctor does not seem to have as high an appreciation of two of the other Republican members, Dr. Willis and Mrs. Hughes, since he has asked their aid on only one committee between them—the same number that Mr. Platt alone is called to aid. The voters of the Fifth Ward were so persuaded that Mrs. Hughes was the woman for the place that party lines were forgotten, and she was chosen without opposition. But Dr. Pepper thinks very little of the Fifth Ward choice, in comparison with that of Trask, who is on four committees, and is chairman of three; or Buchler, who is on five; or Platt with his seven. The Ninth Ward selection, Mr. Patty, strikes the Doctor less favorably, as he considers him but two committees, and that gentleman could serve with benefit to the public.

Naturally Mr. Patty and his friends must feel somewhat chagrined and sore that he is thought fit to serve only on two committees, and these unimportant ones, when he is needed to help on duty and Platt is burdened by being compelled to attend to the duties of seven. But this restricting of Patty to two committees shows another admirable trait in Dr. Pepper. Knowing that Patty could be of little service to the schools, and yet realizing that to discriminate against him would be to make enemies he did not hesitate a moment, but took his stand boldly, preferring the approval of his conscience that he acted for the public good to the empty applause of politicians.

The Doctor was even more discriminating and cautious than these figures imply. He was solicitous that the inferior abilities of the three partisan Republican members, Willis, Patty and Mrs. Hughes, should not injure the schools which are dear to him, and he therefore considerably placed them on the unimportant committees. And where, as in one or two instances, he placed any of the three on committees of importance, he was careful to so arrange that the wiser members should have the majority, and thus be able to prevent any absurd or injurious action to which these unreliable members might incline.

So the work of this Board of Education was begun; personal feelings were sunk; patriotic and high-minded ambition filled the breasts of those members who banded themselves into an alliance to protect the schools against dangers with which they are threatened, and to check the malign influence which the bitter partisan three—Willis, Patty and Mrs. Hughes—would exert, if they were allowed to have any voice in the policy of the board. Subsequent events show that the Board has been consistent with its first actions. The people appreciate disinterested public service, and later it will be shown how rarely well these worthy gentlemen have cared for the public interests, and how completely they have subordinated all political and personal ends to the good of the public.

C. C. D.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

A New Bridge Wanted. LOS ANGELES, March 11.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] The attention of the County Supervisors or the City Council should be directed to an unsafe and insufficient bridge near the northwest corner of the city and within the city limits. It crosses a slough in the canal and reservoir lands not far from where King street, if opened, would intersect the now unused railroad which



Announcement.

You will order your spring attire from us— you will if you want the best for the least money — and becoming garments that will please in wear and perfect fitting—

Our assortment is very large— comprising over one thousand entirely new spring fabrics to date and others arriving weekly.

We procure our woollens and trimmings from first hands—in large quantities, and secure first choice and special prices from best home and foreign mills. We make the best garments at the least possible cost to the wearer, and our made to order

\$5, \$6, \$8, \$10 Trousers, \$20, \$25 and \$30 Suits and Overcoats

Are such as would cost you fully one third more in any establishment offering similar Styles and Materials.

We want your trade—and we will get it if you know the value of your dollars and where they'll procure the most for you.

Samples Mailed Free to Non-Residents on Application.

Nicoll the Tailor, 134 S. Spring.

plied between Santa Monica and the Sisters' Hospital.

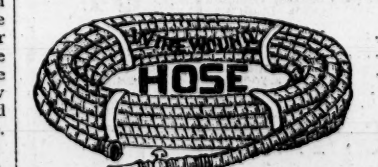
This apology for a bridge is only eight feet wide, and therefore dangerous in daylight for loads of hay and wood which frequently have to cross it; dangerous for shying or fractious horses at all times, and for any team at night. A farmer upset his load of hay into the slough about three months ago while trying to cross it. The bridge is about fifteen inches wide, and with the floating rubbish dams up the water in the slough, so that in warm weather a vile odor arises from the stagnant pool almost sufficient to attract the cholera all the way from the Atlantic coast.

The approaches to the bridge are also too low and too narrow, and during and after every rain for days there is a deep pool of mud and water which pedestrians must wade. It may scarcely be added that this is a disgrace to our city and a very poor case to show newcomers to aid the expected honest boom in real estate. A few months ago a man with ready cash desired to purchase a piece of land near this bridge, but declined because he would have to cross that bridge on his way to and from town. There should be a new bridge, at least sixteen feet wide and eighteen inches higher, with a clear passage for the water underneath, and with properly leveled approaches each way. If THE TIMES calls for a new bridge we shall probably have it.

A. D. W.

Archbishop Walsh is reported as quoting some remarkable statistics, illustrating a great increase of habitual drunkards in Ireland. The conditions for drunkenness in 1887, he said, numbered 79,000; in 1888, 87,000; in 1889, 92,000, and in 1891, 100,328.

RUBBER HOSE!



RUBBER AND COTTON!

Finest Quality! Largest Stock! Lowest Prices! R. R. Brown & Son, Agts., Bowers Rubber Company, 28 S. SPRING-ST.

If you prefer to mix your own Paint, get the "King" Tinted Lead and King Ket-Linseed Oil, of P. H. Mathews, N.E. Cor. 2d and Main.

FURNITURE, AUCTION. Real Estate at POMONA. Tuesday, March 14, 1893, at 1 O'CLOCK P.M.

Crescent Malt Whiskey.

Is distilled with great care. Its Purity and Excellence commend it to Invalids. Sold in Sealed Bottles by all Druggists.



AD. FRESE & CO.

MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS, have removed their store and factory to 128 S. Spring-st., bet. First and Second. We keep the largest and best assorted stock of optical and mathematical goods in the city, and have our machinery and other facilities improved so as to be able to fill orders at very short notice. Translating and microscopic work is one of our specialties. Oculist's prescriptions filled within 2 or 3 hours in special cases. See our eyeglasses and spectacle specialties. We guarantee all our work, and will not ask payment if you don't find satisfaction.

WE PAY POST-AGE. All you have guessed about life insurance may be wrong. If you wish to know the truth send for "How and Why," issued by the PENN MUTUAL LIFE, 221-3 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

MRS. F. E. PHILLIPS Ladies' Toilet Parlors! A complete line of Mme. Rupert's celebrated Cosmetic Face Tonic—the finest in the World!



Hairdressing, Manicuring, Face Wash, Etc., Hair work in all styles made to order. Open evenings. Rooms 31 and 32, Wilson Block, Ta. e elevator on Spring-st.

Spring Style Hats 1893.

We have opened the second shipment of Spring Styles in Hats, and are ready to show you a full representation in all of the Latest Hat Novelties of

Knox Harringtons Stetsons —New York World-Renowned HATS. —Celebrated Boston Derby in all the Latest Shades— Also other Leading Hat Manufacturers. Our Styles are all Correct. Our Prices are the Lowest. Special Sale of Men's Spring Shades and Shapes of Neckwear.

SEE OUR WINDOWS!

the latter Siegel & Men's Furnisher LOS ANGELES, CAL. Under Nadeau Hotel.

G.A.R. ATTENTION.

We are now carrying a full line of Uniforms; also Buttons and Hat Cords.

Mullen, White & Co.

Cor. Spring and First-sts.



The excellent quality of this CREAM is the result of experiments extending over several years. It is an unsweetened cream. It is

—Superior to all Other Brands—

In every element that makes it desirable as a substitute for pure cream or milk, it being entirely free from the objectionable color and flavor of other brands. As a food for infants it has no equal. It is a perfect substitute for mothers' milk. A trial of a single can will convince the most skeptical of its superiority.

Ask for the Columbian Brand.

FOR SALE BY THE BEST GROCERS. The Elgin Condensed Milk Company, WM. H. MACHICE, Agt. for So. California.

FIRST-CLASS LAND \$40 PER ACRE! \$40 NEAR LOS ANGELES.

We are offering for this month about 500 acres very fine, level, smooth land near San Fernando, 20 miles from Los Angeles, 1 mile from railroad station. Most of this land is in grain this year, and every acre is First-class for any delicious fruits or for general farming. This land was held at \$100 to \$150 during the boom. We now offer choice of any part of this 500 acres in tracts of 10 acres up to \$40. First come first served. There is no better investment offered in Southern California.

For maps and full particulars call on or address

Poindexter & List, Sole Agents for this Land, 127 W. Second-st., Los Angeles.

<p>Dissolution</p> <p>OF</p> <p>Copartnership.</p> <p>The day of favorable selection and advantageous buying has come.</p> <p>Men's Suits, \$22.50 Cut to..... \$17.10</p> <p>Men's Suits, \$20.00 Cut to..... \$14.65</p> <p>Men's Suits, \$17.50 Cut to..... \$12.40</p> <p>Men's Suits, \$15.00 Cut to..... \$11.30</p> <p>Men's Suits, \$12.50 Cut to..... \$ 8.45</p> <p>Men's Suits, \$10.00 Cut to..... \$ 6.95</p> <p>Chicago Clothing Company.</p>	<p>Dissolution</p> <p>OF</p> <p>Copartnership.</p> <p>Come and take your choice of the many good things.</p> <p>Boys' Suits, \$7.50 Cut to..... \$5.00</p> <p>Boys' Suits, \$6.00 Cut to..... \$4.25</p> <p>Boys' Suits, \$5.00 Cut to..... \$3.50</p> <p>Boys' Suits, \$4.00 Cut to..... \$2.25</p> <p>Boys' Suits, \$3.00 Cut to..... \$1.75</p> <p>Boys' Suits, \$2.50 Cut to..... \$1.25</p> <p>Knee Pants, Choice..... 25c</p>	<p>Dissolution</p> <p>OF</p> <p>Copartnership.</p> <p>This is the third week of this stupendous sale. Success has attended us right along. We are making</p> <p>ROME HOWL</p> <p>In clothing circles.</p>	<p>Dissolution</p> <p>OF</p> <p>Copartnership.</p> <p>This is our bid to do your business.</p> <p>Four Ply Collars, 20c Cut to..... 8 1/2c</p> <p>White Shirts, \$1.00 Cut to..... 49c</p> <p>Silk Neckwear, 35c Cut to..... 15c</p> <p>Seamless Hosiery, 20c Cut to..... 8 1/2c</p> <p>Linen Handkerchiefs, 20c Cut to..... 8 1/2c</p> <p>Drill Night Robes, \$1.25 Cut to..... 83c</p>	<p>Dissolution</p> <p>OF</p> <p>Copartnership.</p> <p>We are making a mighty effort to let the buying world know of what we are doing. There is a limit, below which</p> <p>Honest Goods</p> <p>Cannot be sold. You will find us there.</p>	<p>Dissolution</p> <p>OF</p> <p>Copartnership.</p> <p>The Following Meets the Expectations and Gratifies the Tastes.</p> <p>Youths' Suits, \$15.00 Cut to..... \$11.50</p> <p>Youths' Suits, \$12.50 Cut to..... \$ 9.95</p> <p>Youths' Suits, \$10.00 Cut to..... \$ 7.95</p> <p>Youths' Suits, \$9.00 Cut to..... \$ 6.95</p> <p>Youths' Suits, \$8.00 Cut to..... \$ 5.95</p> <p>Youths' Suits, \$7.00 Cut to..... \$ 5.00</p>
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Like a mighty army this sale sweeps everything before it.

CHICAGO CLOTHING COMPANY, : 129-131 North Spring Street



YOU WILL BE BOTH

Surprised and pleased when you see our fine large assortment of new spring goods. We have the largest stock ever brought to this city; and they have been carefully selected, both as to style and wearing qualities. Our long experience in selecting goods for this community enables us to please the most fastidious. One point we keep constantly in mind in making our selections, is to buy that which will stand our strong California sun and not fade.

Popular Prices

Prevail in all departments.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

London Clothing Co.

Cor. Spring & Temple-sts.



JUNIOR SUITS!

Our new styles of Juniors, Lord Fauntleroy and Zouave Jacket Suits are now on sale; all new designs. We have patterns that will not be seen elsewhere. These goods will take the place of the Jersey suits, so much worn heretofore. Come in and see them—\$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00 are the prices on most of them. We also have higher-priced goods; in fact the prices run up in easy stages from \$4.00 to \$10.00. Kid Suits for \$4.00 and \$5.00 are also in our stock in nice colors and pretty make. They are considered by all who have seen them the best value offered in this city. Our new stock of Boys' Blouses and Waists have been received and are now on sale. We have Boys' two-piece Suits from \$2.50 up.

London Clothing Co.

Cor. Spring & Temple-sts.



Fall Weight

Suits and Overcoats

Are now being sold by us regardless of profit. It is not business we must confess. Our landlord does not reduce our rent one cent, and the expenses run on just the same; but we want space to spread out our new spring goods. There will only be a few days more of this to foolery, so you had better take advantage of our necessity.

Special Sale on Pants!

We have placed on a special counter 300 pairs of Men's Pants, worth from \$3.00 to \$5.00; all go at the uniform price of

\$2.45

There is no excuse now for any one to wear old clothes. See our windows and convince yourself.

London Clothing Co.

Cor. Spring & Temple-sts.

Largest Exclusive Clothing House!

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.

The Legislature Has Been Especially Kind to Los Angeles.

Good Work by the Local Delegations. Provisions of Some of the Bills Affecting This City Which Have Passed.

As far as legislation in its favor is concerned, Los Angeles is the most fortunate city in the State. That is the substance of the report given by Assistant City Attorney W. E. Dunn, who has just returned from Sacramento. The delegation from here, especially in the Senate, he says, have done good work, and the fight which defeated the county division bill was a pretty one. Much credit is due to Sen. George Matthews and Carpenter for their work on that matter. By means of a personal canvass and some concessions on other matters they had twenty-seven votes absolutely pledged against it, when only twenty-one were necessary for its defeat.

Assemblyman Bulla has developed an excellent standing as a legislator, and the same may be said of Assemblyman Pendleton and all the other Los Angeles representatives.

The bill enabling the issue of bonds to fund the old city debt will save from six to seven hundred dollars monthly interest, and will also give the advantage of a forty-year instead of a twenty-year bond.

The bill which amends the act in reference to street improvements and provides for the issue of bonds for the cost thereof, enables the improvement of streets and the issue of bonds when the expense is \$1 per running foot in place of \$2, as heretofore.

The Park Bill will put the management of the parks back under the control of the city authorities, instead of the commissioners being appointed by the Governor. This bill was not passed in order to legislate the present commission out of office, but rather to take the matter out of the hands of any future Governor who may not happen to be in sympathy with the best interests of this city.

The bill for changing grades of streets enables the city to cut down or fill up streets where the grade has been once established, and provides for the damages and expenses of the work. The bill is an important one, as far as this city is concerned, because of proposed changes and improvements in the hill districts.

The bill to amend the Vrooman act so as to allow the city to construct tunnels, was originally a San Francisco measure so worded as to enable that city to build an outlet sewer, and assess the cost on property benefited, even though it did not front on the sewer. The San Francisco members were persuaded to consent to further amend the bill so as to include the tunnel project on Third street.

By a peculiar combination of circumstances and some fine maneuvering the bill presented by the Mayor and Board of Health, providing for the filling up of lots below grade and the assessing of the cost against the property, was so far advanced as to be practically certain of passage.

The measure which occasioned most discussion among the members interested in municipal legislation was the one for widening streets. It was presented by San Francisco. In that city within recent years they have had experience in that line which has proven disastrous financially to the residents

Parisian Cloak & Suit Co.

221 South Spring-st.

Warm Weather Warning!

The arrival of our New Spring Line, which is now on display, compels us to offer the following

GREAT SPECIALS!

All our all-wool Plain Ulsters, worth up to \$25, at.....\$2.98
All our Children's 2, 4 and 6 years, Long Cloaks, at.....\$1.98
100 all-wool fine Worsted Jackets, worth up to \$18, at.....\$2.98
25 Gray Cotton Reefers Jackets.....79c

And all our Winter Garments at Just Half-price

50%

On the Dollar!

To make this sale more interesting we shall offer you:

Crystal Bengaline Suits in evening shades, at.....49c per yard
4-button Kid Gloves, in leading shades—guaranteed.....79c
5-hook Kid Gloves, in leading shades—guaranteed.....89c
50 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, gathered fronts.....39c
50 Ladies' Blazer Suits, including shirt waist.....\$4.98

GREAT SPECIALS!

GREAT SPECIALS!

Crystal Palace

138, 140, 142 S. MAIN.
—131, 133 and 135 S. Los Angeles.

The Finest and Largest Crockery Store on the Coast!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We wish to call your attention to our Elegant and Immense Line of

Gas, Electric and Combination Fixtures!



We are giving this department our special care, and aim to suit everybody.

Our Prices are the Lowest.

Estimates Furnished.

MEYBERG BROS.

Grand Exhibition of

Oriental Art Goods,

TURKISH, PERSIAN RUGS, PAIR, CEILING, ROSEWOOD, MOSQUE DRAPERIES, Silk Curtains, Gold Portieres, Stands, Etc.

M. B. MIRHAN.



Latest directly imported collection, the choicest ever displayed in this coast, containing some very costly items which would be made in the St. Louis Fair at one time, but at \$1000, \$1500, \$2000, \$3000, \$4000, \$5000, \$6000, \$7000, \$8000, \$9000, \$10,000, \$12,000, \$14,000, \$16,000, \$18,000, \$20,000, \$22,000, \$24,000, \$26,000, \$28,000, \$30,000, \$32,000, \$34,000, \$36,000, \$38,000, \$40,000, \$42,000, \$44,000, \$46,000, \$48,000, \$50,000, \$52,000, \$54,000, \$56,000, \$58,000, \$60,000, \$62,000, \$64,000, \$66,000, \$68,000, \$70,000, \$72,000, \$74,000, \$76,000, \$78,000, \$80,000, \$82,000, \$84,000, \$86,000, \$88,000, \$90,000, \$92,000, \$94,000, \$96,000, \$98,000, \$100,000, \$102,000, \$104,000, \$106,000, \$108,000, \$110,000, \$112,000, \$114,000, \$116,000, \$118,000, \$120,000, \$122,000, \$124,000, \$126,000, \$128,000, \$130,000, \$132,000, \$134,000, \$136,000, \$138,000, \$140,000, \$142,000, \$144,000, \$146,000, \$148,000, \$150,000, 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THE TIMES

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Weather Bureau.
U. S. WEATHER OFFICE, LOS ANGELES,
March 11, 1893.—At 5 a. m. the barometer
registered 30.26; at 5 p. m., 30.19. Ther-
mometer for corresponding hours showed
43° and 50°. Maximum temperature, 53°;
minimum temperature, 41°. Character of
weather, partly cloudy; rainfall, for past
twenty-four hours, .15; rainfall for this
season, 2.46.

WEATHER BUREAU.
Reports received at Los Angeles on March
11. Observations taken at all sta-
tions at 8 p. m., 75th meridian time:

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Clouds.
Los Angeles.	30.15	50	SE	15
San Diego.	30.22	58	SE	10
Fresno.	30.16	42	SE	10
Keeler.	30.16	42	SE	10
San Francisco.	30.12	48	SE	10
Sacramento.	30.12	48	SE	10
Red Bluff.	30.12	48	SE	10
Eureka.	30.12	48	SE	10
Roseburg.	30.12	48	SE	10
Portland.	30.12	48	SE	10

Eastern visitors, as well as residents of
Los Angeles, will be interested in the grand
excursion to be given over the
Kite-shaped Track through Los Angeles
and San Bernardino counties next Tues-
day. The excursion train will leave the
Santa Fe depot at 8 a. m. and arrive at
8.25. The first stop will be at San Ber-
nardino, and thence to Highland, Mont-
erone and Redlands. Two hours will be given
the excursionists at Highland, with lunch
and carriage ride through this beautiful
valley without cost. This trip carries one
through a region that is the pride of South-
ern California.

St. Hilda's Hall, Glendale, a school for
girls, three miles from city limits. A class
is now being arranged for girls, who will
be graduated one year from next June.
An excellent opportunity for those who
have fallen out of their regular classes
from illness or absence. Individual in-
struction, equivalent to private schools,
will be given in branches which may be
made up to reach the standard of gradua-
tion.

"Godfrey's Gospel." The TIMES readers
are all invited to cut the coupon out of the
advertisement headed "Godfrey's Gospel,"
and get a can of St. Charles Evaporated
Cream free. Mr. Godfrey is an old news-
paper man and an expert advertiser. He
has fallen out of his regular classes from
illness or absence. Individual instruction,
equivalent to private schools, will be given
in branches which may be made up to reach
the standard of graduation.

The remains of Mrs. Nancy L. McNeill,
who died on Thursday last at the home of
William Huxtable on East Fifteenth street,
and were embalmed by Howry & Breese.
They were taken east on Tuesday morning
by the Santa Fe train. Mr. J. N. McNeill, who wishes to pub-
licly thank the kind friends for their
many acts of kindness and sympathy in his
bereavement.

We learn that J. W. Murphy from
Holyoke, Mass., representing the Keating
Wheel Co., will exhibit the "Keating"
wheel at 10.30 Monday morning at the
entrance of the branch carriage repository of
Hawley, King & Co., No. 210 North Main street.
Mr. Murphy is a rider weighing 230
pounds. All expert bicyclists should see
him.

Souvenir opening day. The Wonder Mil-
linery, 219 South Spring street, will have
their grand spring opening day tomorrow.
They will display an elegant line of im-
ported pattern hats, together with some of
their well-known artistic work. Every
body attending the opening will receive a
handsome souvenir.

Tickets and full information concerning
the first grand excursion over the Kite-
shaped Track, to be given by the Los An-
geles Land Bureau tomorrow, March 14,
can be obtained at No. 207 South
Broadway. The train leaves Los Angeles
at 8 a. m., and arrives at 8.25 a. m., on
the above-named day.

The regular meeting of the Southern Cal-
ifornia Science Association will be held in
Friday Morning Club room, St. Vincent's
Hall, near Sixth street, Tuesday, March
14, next, at 8 p. m. Subject of discussion,
"Astronomy." Speakers of the evening,
William H. Knight and Dr. C. W. Bush.
Visitors invited.

Sixty cents worth of garden seeds (twelve
varieties if desired) given in separate pack-
ages with each yearly subscription to the
SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR
and \$1.30 cash, or with three months' sub-
scription to the DAILY TIMES by mail and
\$2.25. (See advertisement on another
page.)

Misses Weaver & Harris inform their pa-
trons that they have secured the services
of an experienced artist hairdresser, Mr.
A. Carles, formerly of Boston. Special at-
tention will be given to the making of
wigs and front pieces. Toilet parlors at
corner Third and Spring streets.

If you wish to spend the Sunday agree-
ably and profitably, visit the Alexander
Well tract on Central avenue, between
Eighth and Fourteenth streets, and make
your selection of a lot. Low prices and
easy terms. Richard Altshuler, sole agent,
No. 415 North Main street.

The best bargain on the market in small
fruit farms is offered by Dobson & Vetter.
A place close to Colverton, in the frostless
belt. Forty acres ready for cultivation.
Everything in the order. Cheap. Terms
easy. 105 South Broadway.

Proprietors of hotels and lodging-houses
are requested to send immediately their
lowest rates for entertaining G. A. R. dele-
gates and the numbers they can accommo-
date to J. C. Oliver, No. 237 West First
street.

The Culver & Little Manufacturing Com-
pany are executing several large contracts
for the Nevada Southern and Atlantic
Pacific railway companies, and three miles
of 12-inch pipe on Central avenue, be-
tween 14th and 15th streets.

You are just in time to get one of Joe
Pohelm, the tailor, suits at the low price
of \$20. These goods are all new and
stylish. Why not save \$5 to \$10 on these
suits? 143 South Spring street.

Olive trees, prune trees; special induc-
ments to buyers for a few days to reduce
surplus stock. Call or address agency,
Alexander & Hammon, Natick House, Los
Angeles.

Mammoth wharf, Santa Monica, over
four thousand feet long; longest ocean pier
in the world. Southern Pacific Sunday
trains run to end of wharf. Round trip 50
cents.

Are you looking for a first-class, sure-
paying land investment? Read Pointdexter
& List's ad. on page—offering land near
Los Angeles for \$40 per acre, with \$100.
The gentlemen's department of the Tur-
kish baths, No. 330 South Main street, is
open night and day, and no charge for gen-
tlemen bathers to remain over night.

Five feathers do make one ostrich.
The ostrich farm adjoining the Southern Pa-
cific depot at Santa Monica. Southern Pa-
cific Sunday round trip 50 cents.
Floor space, suitable for light machinery,
where power may be introduced, for rent
on third floor of Times building. Also
first-class offices on same floor.
Fifty cents for the round trip to Long
Beach and Redondo via the Terminal
railway, good going Saturday and Sunday,
and good returning Monday.
Rev. A. C. Smith preaches at the Tem-
ple Baptist Christian Church at 11 a. m.,
upon "No More Sea." At 7.30 p. m. upon
"Why I Am a Disciple."
The Amateur Opera Club will give its sec-
ond grand subscription concert in the sec-
ond week of April. For this occasion Mrs.
Robert has engaged the eminent tenor.

Highest of all Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Real Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Charles Throver, from San Francisco.
Jacob Muller, the great baritone, will also
assist. Programme later.

Don't you want a bedroom suit at low
prices? Go to Woodhams & Co., No. 324
South Spring street, they will suit your
taste and pocketbook.

Royer & Traphagen are entertaining a
large number of tourists at their Turkish
baths, No. 230 South Main street, this sea-
son.

For good turnouts and reasonable rates
call at St. George stables, No. 510 South
Broadway. Special attention given board-
ers.

California poppies are now in bloom on
the Altadena branch of the Terminal Rail-
way. One fare on Sundays for the round
trip, 10 to 11 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m.

The Guava Nursery, No. 631 Broadway,
is selling out. They are offering great
bargains in shade trees, gums and guavas.
If you want choice groceries, see better
than Chase & Sanborn's refrigerated coffees
go to Danksin, 218 South Spring street.

Woodham & Co., No. 324 South Spring
street. New carload of bedroom suits.
Beautiful designs and low prices.
Beautiful designs and low prices.
Beautiful designs and low prices.

Dr. Brainerd has resumed his private
practice, and may be found at 653 Broad-
way, Tel. 123.
Go to Mrs. Douglas for fashionable hair-
dressing. Dandruff cured and complexion
cleared. 316 1/2 South Spring.

Dr. M. Hilton Williams gives inhalations
in his office, No. 137 South Broadway.
G. G. Wickson & Co., agents Remington
typewriter, have removed to 221 S. Broad-
way, Potomac Building, Tel. 123.
Dr. Robert W. Haynes has removed his
office and residence to 623 South Hill. Of-
fice hours, 8 to 12 a. m.

Mr. Henry J. Kramer will form an adult
class in dancing, Monday evening,
March 13.
People who want permanent relief from
stomach trouble, buy houses on Angeleno
Highway.

Lost, a fine appetite, but a better one
will be had by using Bellan's La Grippe
Lozenges.
One fare for the round trip to all local
points on the Southern Pacific every Sun-
day.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardwood
lumber, H. Bohman, 514 South Spring.
If you want an orange farm or land, see
ad. of W. P. McIntosh in another column.

Let K. & K., the Broadway talkers, make
you a spring suit, 214 South Broadway.
James Men's \$3 shoes; sole agents, Bos-
ton Shoe Store, corner Main and Second.

Easter cards and novelties at Woman's
Exchange, No. 223 South Broadway.
Consumption can be cured with proper
medicated inhalations.
Eighth annual clearance sale at Kan-Koo.
See ad., this page.

Inhalations will cure catarrh, throat and
chest diseases.
Opals, Indian, Mexican goods, Campbell's.
"The Unique," the kid glove house.

Deputy Sheriff J. C. Wray was called out
of the city yesterday on important business
in connection with the Sheriff's office.
The reason for the call was the fact that
ending at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon
was 15 of an inch; for the season, 22.46
inches.

Jeremiah Baldwin of Darwin avenue,
East Los Angeles, is requested to call at the
TIMES office in person at his earliest con-
venience.

The residents of the Harper tract have
donated to the Fire Department, in con-
sideration for services rendered at the
Childress fire.

The work of relaying the electric road
tracks on Spring street, between First and
Fourth, and repairing the holes in the pave-
ment, will commence Monday, weather per-
mitting.

The Sud Cal. Post, the German
weekly, has passed into the hands of
Messrs. William Morlock and Richard
Glauch lately, both old employees of the
P. & T. and well and favorably known among
our German population.

An invoice was received yesterday at the
public library for about fifty books for that
institution as taken in at the New York
counthouse. The books are expected to
reach here in about a week, and a consid-
erable number of the same number of American
works is expected to arrive at about the same
time.

Attention is again called to the fact that
there are many private residences in vari-
ous parts of the city having the grounds
about them in very unsanitary condition,
and also to a similar state of affairs in por-
tuguese street, where those who are guilty
of this violating the health order, should
remember that they are rendering them-
selves liable to legal penalties.

During the high wind of Friday evening
the telephone wires leading to the offices of
Mrs. Eckstein and Wade crossed with a live
electric conductor. The full circuit being
thus placed in a short current, passed
through the instruments to the ground,
causing the office hangings to take fire and
ruining the mechanism of the instruments.

Coroner Cates yesterday held an inquest
on the body of Pellegrino Piagnano, the
old Italian who fell dead on New High
street Friday evening. The jury returned
a verdict that death resulted from fatty de-
generation of the heart. Deceased was 58
years of age and a native of Italy. The
funeral will be under the direction of the
Italian Benevolent Society.

Articles of incorporation were filed with
the County Clerk yesterday by the Agricul-
tural Chemical Works of this city, formed
for the purpose of manufacturing and deal-
ing in all kinds of fertilizers and mineral
products of every nature and description, with
a capital stock of \$20,000, of which \$10,700
has been actually subscribed. Its board of
directors consists of Charles Stern, Ludwig
Baruch, S. M. Woodbridge, Herman Baruch
and A. S. Chapman.

Mrs. J. Murray Bailey, past president of
Severely's Guild, San Francisco, is in the
city as special aide of the Department of
California, Ladies of the Grand Army of
the Republic. Mrs. Bailey will be pleased
to receive all those interested and those
who are eligible to this order of women,
sisters, the mothers, wives or widows,
daughters or daughters of honorably dis-
charged soldiers of the war for the Union,
or army nurses, Tuesday afternoon from 1
until 5 o'clock, at Hotel Ramona, where
headquarters for this order have been es-
tablished.

On March 12, A. D. 604, St. Gregory
the Great, Pope, died in Rome at the
age of 84.
He first caused the lamp of Christian-
ity to be planted in England, and sent
the first missionaries to the then
heathen island of Britain, soon after he
became Pope in 590. His charity and
bounty to the poor knew no limits.
Beginning tomorrow, our store will
be kept open from 7.30 a. m. till 9 p. m.
Our clearance sale is a success. Dis-
counts as follows:

PERSONALS.
H. H. Lockwood, a capitalist, of New
York city stopping at the Raymond, spent
Friday in Los Angeles.
Mrs. L. M. Brown of East Los Angeles
was called to Anaheim yesterday, on ac-
count of the serious illness of her mother,
Mrs. James A. Davis.

Fire Commissioner Wirsching, who has
been for several days seriously ill at his
residence on Boyle Heights, as a result of
blood poisoning, caused by a slight punc-
ture, is now convalescent.

Bertram C. Gilbert has returned from
San Diego, where, his many friends will be
pleased to learn, he passed successfully the
entrance examinations to the West Point
Military Academy on an appointment from
New Mexico. He will report at the acade-
my for entrance in June.

Among the latest arrivals on the register
at the St. Angelo are W. W. Baum and wife,
Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. H. G. Wood, Miss Ina
Kimball, West Superior, Wis.; F. Q. Blake,
wife and son, Denver, Colo.; T. B. Stuart
and wife, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. T. G. Webber,
Miss Webber Miss Ethlyn Webber, Salt Lake
City; H. B. Thearle and wife, Chicago.

A Unique Entertainment.
Miss Carrie S. Rudolph, the well-
known entertainer and character im-
personator, will appear here shortly
under the auspices of the Ladies' Aux-
iliary of the Y.M.C.A. of this city.

Miss Rudolph has in her repertoire
Schiller's *Maria Stuart*, and gives the
second scene from the third
act. Sim's "A Tale of Two Cities,"
De Henry's "Lady Maud's Oath," and
Helen Booth's "Renji" are among her
most prominent.

Miss Rudolph's impersonations are
not alone confined to English charac-
ters. She also renders German and
Irish dialect. In the former tongue she
gives "Gretchen's Tribulations" and
"Mien Moidler-in-Law," and in the latter
"The Lost Heir" and "Bridget
O'Toole in the Street Car" have created
the most favorable impressions.

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O'Toole in the Street Car" have created
the most favorable impressions.

REASONS FOR DENTAL LEGISLATION.
The shortest and plainest statement that
can be made for these laws is "the inherent
right of the community to protect itself
from injury." The State has a right to pre-
scribe such regulations as will provide for
the health, well-being and physical safety of
the citizen. In matters of education it
guards the interest of future citizens by
making it necessary to pass an examination
to teach even a district school.

From the practice of law it requires
the fulfillment of certain conditions, and
serves the right to disbar the practitioners
for improper conduct.

Of the practitioners of medicine that
a standard of fitness be established and con-
formity thereto demanded of those aspiring
to the charge of the lives and well-being of
their citizens.

By the same reasoning, and only in
slightly less degree, should it prescribe
qualifications for practitioners of dental
surgery. In the nature of the case the pub-
lic are unable to judge as to the skill and
knowledge of those who ask its patronage.

There are no means by which those not
skilled in the art and science can judge of
their qualifications; hence the State must su-
pervise, and that through a board of dental
examiners. "The measure is just in every
particular, and as legitimate a subject for
legislation as the establishment of a govern-
ment school for the blind."

There is still a great stock of watches and sil-
verware on hand. Call before it is too late.
You will never be able to buy a watch,
diamonds or silverware at the prices of
yesterday. Remember every article is a bargain,
and he is responsible for everything sold.

He is positively going out of this business,
and will, as soon as possible, be a real estate
broker, and will look for the home of his
friends he has made by square dealing dur-
ing the last ten years to come and buy a lot
at a bargain. Remember Klages's, No. 120
West First street.

SUNSHINE AT CORONADO.
The Hotel del Coronado is again rejoining
in warm sunshine, and has plenty of choice,
unoccupied rooms to select from. For com-
fort and pleasure this hotel is unrivaled on
the Pacific Coast. Agency, 129 North Spring,
Santa Fe office.

THE GREAT REGISTER.
Extra copies of the Great Register of
voters in Los Angeles, just printed, may be
had at THE TIMES counting room. Price, 2c.

W. B. TULLIS, watchmaker, 408 S. Spring
street. CREAM PUFFS self-raising Flour.

SUNDAY
MAR 12
1893.

On March 12, A. D. 604, St. Gregory
the Great, Pope, died in Rome at the
age of 84.

He first caused the lamp of Christian-
ity to be planted in England, and sent
the first missionaries to the then
heathen island of Britain, soon after he
became Pope in 590. His charity and
bounty to the poor knew no limits.

Beginning tomorrow, our store will
be kept open from 7.30 a. m. till 9 p. m.
Our clearance sale is a success. Dis-
counts as follows:

Per Ct. Leather Goods, 20
Screens, 25 Baskets, 25
Porcelains, 25 Rattan Furni., 20
Lacquer Trays, 25 Stationery, 20
Toys, 25 Carpets, 25
Cal. Curios, 25 Silks, 20
Mexican and Indian Goods, 20 per cent

KAN-KOO, 110 S. Spring-st.
Opposite Nadeau Hotel.

SOUND SENSE.

Self Preservation the First Law
of Man.

Stop That Hacking Cough—Profit
by Another's Experience—

Seek Relief—Wonderful Improve-
ment.

Consider well what you are doing when
you allow that hacking cough to continue.
Consumption is sure to follow sooner or
later. Remember the successes and enjoy-
ments of life all depend on self-preservation.

There is no one disease today which
causes so much misery and suffering as cat-
arrh. If you have ringing and buzzing sounds in
your head you have catarrh.

If your nose is blocked up with offensive
matter, and mucous drops into your throat
and nostrils, you have catarrh.

If you have a constant hacking cough,
you have catarrh.

If you sneeze, hawk and spit, you have
catarrh.

If you have a heavy weight and bloating
in your stomach after eating, you have cat-
arrh.

If you have bad digestion, you have cat-
arrh.

If you have palpitation of the heart, you
have catarrh.

If you have pain in your stomach, a sour,
burning fluid, you have catarrh of the stom-
ach.

If you have difficulty breathing and
stitchy pains through the body, you have
catarrh for entrance in June.

If you have pain over or in the eyes, you
have catarrh.

If you have an offensive breath, you have
catarrh.

If you have a dizzy, sick feeling when
standing or walking, you have catarrh.

It is not necessary to possess all the above
symptoms to have catarrh, any one of them
is sufficient to show that you have the dis-
ease. It is a warning to you, that you have that most
dreaded of all diseases.

Why waste your time and money on use-
less experiments. Why hesitate when your
friends and neighbors are publishing their
portraits and testimonials attesting to the
permanent success of Dr. De Monco and as-
sociates' method of treating this disease. You
believe them in other things, why not in this.

Use your better reason and a little sound
sense and go to Dr. De Monco and associates
and be cured of the nasty disease and no
longer be a burden to yourself and friends.

Study well the following statement.
Profit by the experience of others. We seek
no reward, we only seek to relieve suffering.
Dr. De Monco and associates.

The different cases published by these
specialists are selected from hundreds of others
because of their complications and
stubbornness.

During the month of March Dr. De
Monco and associates will treat Catarrh
and all diseases arising therefrom at the
wonderful price of \$1.00 per case, and furnish
medicines free until cured. For all other
diseases the rate will be low and uniform.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.
Nearly everybody who recognizes Below
the Familiar Countenance of Mr. Ed-
ward O'Hara, who is an old resident
of Los Angeles, and is at present liv-
ing on his Luzzarian Farm bordering
this city.

To reach this venerable gentleman's
home you follow the road leading to the
celebrated ostrich farm of Mr. Grinith, and
alight at the fourth house after crossing
the Los Angeles river.

Mr. O'Hara extends an invitation to any
person suffering as he did to visit him and
hear of his wonderful improvement in
health while under treatment at the De
Monco Medical Institute.

MR. EDWARD O'HARA.

Mr. O'Hara says: "I went to these spec-
ialists suffering torment with catarrh of
the head and stomach. I had lost my hear-
ing, my eyes were watering, my nose was
running, my head was aching, my throat
was sore, my chest was tight, my stomach
was full, my bowels were constipated, my
sleep was restless, my appetite was lost,
my weight was falling, my strength was
failing, my life was a torment. I never had
catarrh until I came here.

I have been under the care of Dr. De
Monco and associates for a short time, and
I am so much improved I feel that I am
really going to be cured. I feel that the
progress of the disease may have been slow,
and the patient may, in expressing his con-
fidence, hope that he will "wear off," declare
that he has had catarrh for years and that
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TWELFTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1893.—TWENTY PAGES.

PRICE: 1 SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS. BY THE WEEK, 3 CENTS.

HENRY IRVING.

The Great Actor at Rehearsal.

A Successful Stage Manager as Well as Teacher.

Ellen Terry, William Terriss and the Remarkable Company.

At the Lyceum Theater, London—Coaching the Actors—"Not Quite So Loud," "Slower and More Gravely," "Please—Very Good."

Special Correspondence of The Times.

LONDON, March 11.—One day a paragraph appears in the papers that a new piece will shortly be produced at such and such a theatre. Paterfamilias lays down the paper and placidly observes that it may be worth while getting seats. Then he goes down to the theatre, books seats, and troubles himself no more about the matter until the first night of the play in question. The world behind the curtain is one with which he is totally unfamiliar. He knows naught of its struggles, its hopes, and fears, its arduous work, its magnificent prizes and sore disappointments. So many thousands of pounds have been spent in preparing the play, so many reputations are at stake, so many hearts will be gay and glad tomorrow, or aching with the bitter pain of defeat. But to paterfamilias these are all the joys or sorrows of another world. As he watches the smooth, easy performance, in which every actor has his place, in which the whole pageant produces itself without apparent effort, he fails to imagine the ceaseless work involved in its adequate realization. He does not know that for weeks before the production of a new play, say at the Lyceum, for instance, Mr. Irving and the wonderful company which he has gathered around him labor over it often far into the night after the audience has left. The general idea of an actor's life is that it is a delightful round of social pleasures tempered by a few hours' light, agreeable work in the evening. To those who think this, a visit to the Lyceum rehearsals would reveal the other side of the shield. Very few men in London labor so indefatigably as Mr. Henry Irving, who is directing a rehearsal almost makes one's head ache at the mere idea of such unceasing labor. Every motion, however insignificant, of each individual on the stage, from himself down to the newest and rawest "super," has to be thought of and rehearsed in Mr. Irving's brain. Like an ideal general, he leaves nothing to chance, nothing to subordinate. The turning up or down of every gas jet, the movement of every piece of furniture, the effect of every note of music, has received his most careful thought. One watches him stand hour after hour on the Lyceum stage, without weariness, without impatience, guiding the whole of the great production. And though Mr. Irving never spares himself, he is very considerate to others. When, for instance, a young actor is unable to comprehend the full meaning of an explanation, Mr. Irving walks up and down the stage, one arm on his shoulder, and explains the whole conception of the part. He is not only a great actor, but a great teacher, and his influence pervades and dominates every actor in the theatre. He does not merely direct, but gives full and sufficient reason for every action until every one on the stage grasps the exact meaning of the scene as well as he does himself. As an instance of this, let us follow the rehearsals of *Becket*.

The theatre is deserted save by some ghostly caretaker, who glides noiselessly through the shadowy gloom, sliding a brush over the upholstery without looking at it, and replacing each covering as she goes. On the stage are two gentlemen, wearing picturesque soft hats and long coats, who reach to within half a foot of the ground. The taller of the two, Mr. Henry Irving, wears a light drab-colored coat and dark hat; Mr. William Terriss is attired in a light hat and dark coat. In the center of the stage, close to the footlights, stands a screen; behind the screen is a chair. To the right of the stage (as you look at it from the stalls) is placed a small table with a big gilt cross on it. On the extreme right there is another small table, laden with papers, plans of the stage, and letters. At the back of the stage are grouped numerous male and female attendants in morning costume and wearing the inevitable "bowler" hat, which does not harmonize very well with the huge spears they carry. It is the scene in the second act of the late poet Laureate's *Becket*, "The Meeting of the Kings." Mr. Irving is busily engaged grouping some of the attendants, who are required to pose as barons, French prelates and retainers. When he has done this, there is still something wanted to complete the picture. Two pages are still lacking. "Where's Johnny?" asks Mr. Irving, and Johnny appears. Mr. Irving eyes him critically. "I'm afraid you're too big, Johnny," he says, and Johnny disappointingly makes way for a smaller boy. Mr. Irving stands well in the center of the stage, absorbing every detail. The French bishops are huddled too near together, and he groups them more naturally. "Becket's" mortal foes, "Pittsburg," "De Brito," "De Tracy" and "De Morville" are moved lower down toward the audience, so that they can go "off" with greater effect when jerking at *Becket*.

The camera-eyes of Mr. Irving's fine, serious features are plainly visible as he turns to look at the wings. "I don't see any necessity for having these 'wings' so forward," he declares, and the wings at once slide gently back, moved by some invisible agency. In response to Mr. Irving's request for another alteration in the scenery, he speaks with an utter absence of effort in a voice which can be heard at the other end of the theatre, although it does not appear to be raised above a conversational pitch, a middle-aged gentleman, attired in a frock coat, his brown, carefully twisted hair a white pocket handkerchief, comes forward yardstick in hand, and measures the stage with great assiduity. When this has been done, Mr. Irving sits down with "Please, go on." Then he turns to Mr. Terriss: "Shall we go through it again, with the dialogue?" "Yes," answers Terriss, and the whole action of the scene is gone through. Mr. Irving and Mr. Terriss exchanging their directions of the various groups for the as-

sumption of their own parts with an ease and rapidity born of long practice. Mr. Irving moving about from group to group until he is satisfied with the effect of the whole. Mr. H. T. Lovelady, the stage manager, being at present ill, Mr. Terriss is kindly assisting Mr. Irving with rehearsals. After the entrances and exits have been arranged for the twentieth time, "Henry's" magnificent voice rings out as "Louis" enters: "Brother of France, what shall be done with *Becket*?"

As this is one of the early rehearsals, the actors are not yet word perfect. Each holds his part in one hand, and refreshes his memory as he goes on. When "Henry" and "Louis" have finished their dialogue, and "Becket" is about to enter, Mr. Irving suddenly pauses. "Make a note that before *Becket's* entrance there should be a slow chant—a Gregorian chant—and flourishes. Where are the gentlemen who sing?" "The gentlemen who sing!"

come on, and practice the chant. "Not quite so loud," Mr. Irving calls to his hands, the stage signal for stopping. "You are to be the monks who are behind the scenes." "That will do, very good," he declares, as the solemn chant steals slowly in, and then, merging the manager in the actor, kneels at "Henry's" feet.

At this juncture, Mr. Irving becomes the stage-manager again, and turns to the group of "Henry's" followers. "You gentlemen, are to come up here. You are rather startled, and listen attentively; that's the spirit of it." "King Henry's" followers move up, and jeer at "Becket," who curses them. Then come the voices of the crowd without:

"Blessed be the lord archbishop, who hath withstood two kings to their faces for the honor of God."

But Mr. Irving is not satisfied with the crowd. "Slower and more gravely, please. I want the emphasis on the lord archbishop." So! That will be very good.

After this, there is an interval, and Mr. Irving and Mr. Terriss disappear. Before they return, the stage carpenters begin to prepare for the murder scene in the last act. A number of what appear to be canvas-covered trunks are brought in, and laid down to represent stones in the choir of Canterbury Cathedral.

Meantime, some of the gentlemen who represent the monks in this scene pile up the trunks, and then, with walking-sticks at imaginary toes. The carpenters are busy measuring the stage in all directions with tapes, in accordance with a plan which one of them holds in his hand. Before Mr. Irving returns, the "super's" group themselves "left," and answer to their names. When he reappears, they look at him expectantly. "I am not going to rehearse this scene today," he says, "but will just arrange it. Those who sing, go over right (left from the audience). You sing the verses, I want six more with you. Then you sing the chorus. You follow them. All the short ones you have, please. Yes, you're short (to a diminutive "super" who is standing on tiptoe, and trying to look seven feet high at least.) Don't be bashful. You're none the worse for being short. Come along; and with unfailing memory Mr. Irving calls each man by name, and indicates his place. When a man fails to quite realize what is required of him, Mr. Irving takes him by the shoulders and gently moves him to the required position, very much as if the individual in question were named about to be played in a game of chess. As soon as the monks are grouped to his satisfaction he steps back. "That's it. Now, you all come down from the choir. There is a loud hammering against the door. I go to open the door, and then you sing the chorus. Then Mr. Irving opens the door to his murderers, and is borne back by the crowd of terrified monks. Five minutes afterward he has returned to life and is rehearsing a scene from *King Lear*, with Miss Ellen Terry's understudy, in an natural and unobtrusive manner as if he had not been working hard for three hours previously.

Special care is bestowed by Mr. Irving with regard to every detail of the murder scene. On another occasion the scenery is not ready, but a flight of steep steps, essential to the action, is placed far back in a position to the left of the stage. As *Becket* has never been played before there are no traditions whatever to guide actors or scenic artists, and each movement, phrase, gesture and intonation must be "created." Mr. Irving picks up a huge battleaxe and hatchet, and carefully plans the details of his own murder. Having decided how to die, he thoughtfully surveys the steps up which the frightened monks are supposed to rush. "They won't do," says Mr. Irving. "They are too steep; there is no hand-rail, and the monks will fall over and hurt themselves. Take off four steps. It would be too dangerous if any one fell down. Now, then, 'Salisbury' and 'Grim,' I enter, forced along by you. Catch hold of me, and put your arms around me this way. That's it. No; I don't like those steps."

gentlemen, which requires the utmost carefulness and patience, and all the earnestness you can throw into it. Now, gentlemen."

The crowd: "Here is the great Archbishop. He lives! He lives!" "No, I wouldn't do it that way," says Mr. Irving. "Here is the great Archbishop. You're surprised to see me, you know. Then pause. 'He lives! He lives!' in a sort of whisper. Now, go back and chant the service, and do it all over again."

The solemn strains of the organ are heard as "Rosamond" goes off, the cue for the monks to enter being, "And pass at once perfect to Paradise." But the organ is too loud; so is the chant. After several attempts the organ sounds more softly, the monks appear, and "Becket" enters, hurried along by his friends. But the monks have not yet caught the spirit of the scene. "You are frightened out of your lives. See," says Mr. Irving, and in a second, he personates a frightened monk. "The

next moment, with bewildering rapidity, he is the Archbishop again. "What do these people fear?" When I say 'I will go out and meet them,' you must murmur as if to stop me. I tell you, 'Why, these are our own monks who followed us,' and you are reassured. Then I open the door, with, 'Come in, my friends, come in.' Yes, that's it. Who leads the monks as they come in? Mr. Belmore! Yes, that's right. You rush in, followed by monks crying out as if you were thoroughly frightened."

"A score of knights all arm'd with swords and axes." Then pause a moment and shout. "To the choir, to the choir!" Some of you run half-way up the steps, then come down again, as if you had changed your minds, and rush right across the other side. You are confused, and don't know what to do. You, Mr. Bishop, shout out in your tremendous voice, "To the crypt!"

This movement is rehearsed some twenty times before it satisfies Mr. Irving. At last the monks disappear and "Becket" is left to confront his murderers. "I stand here in the temple and 'Fitzurse' rushes up to me. What's he say? Oh, 'I will not only touch, but drag thee hence.' Then I reply, 'Thou art my man, thou art my vassal. Away,' and push him off."

"Fitzurse" falls, and Mr. Irving stops reading from the part. "Mr. 'Fitzurse,' you take hold of me, and I fling you off violently. You must remember that I am supposed to be a strong man."

There is one gentleman who plays a very important part in the proceedings, yet never appears on the Lyceum stage in public, and that is Henry Craven, the theatrical property man. Craven, of the theatre have for many years past been familiar with Mr. Craven's beautiful scenery, but very few of them know the manner of place were it is produced. Down many deep steps beneath the stage the winding passage leading past the ornamental bases of what appear to be huge barks of timber, rising up into space. These timbers are interspersed with rubber pipes for lighting purposes. Leaning against the wall is a dilapidated structure, very much like a huge Robinson Crusoe's hut, built out of the debris of the stage. Close to it is affixed a placard giving directions how to manipulate the celebrated Lyceum thunder. A little beyond is a narrow flight of stone steps, leading to Mr. Craven's painting-room.

For a gliding, graceful feminine presence appears on the stage. Miss Ellen Terry is attired in black, with a white fichu at her breast to relieve the monotony of this sombre garb. Her hand she carries a little black bag, and there is a glimmer of steel at her side as if she wore a reticule containing the hundred-and-one trifles which ladies like to carry about with them. So much has been written and said about Miss Terry that it would seem at first sight utterly impossible to say anything new. In five minutes the difficulty is so easy enough. The supreme unconsciousness of art, or nature, enables her to assume a hundred changing attitudes; her voice is heard without effort from one end of the theatre to the other; she possesses the most exquisite tact, and the skill, for instance, with which she induces some young actor to realize the true meaning of a passage in the play. She seems to be thinking it out herself as if a new idea had been presented to her. "Yes," she says, musingly, "I wonder if that is what person meant?" Or, "Wait a minute," she adds brightly, "How would this do?" Then she repeats the passage with the right emphasis, action and intonation, giving the meaning clearly and fully. "Don't you think that must be what is meant?" she asks, questioning. "I think so," says the actor, looking at the lines. "Ah, very likely. Perhaps it is." It is agreed that it shall be spoken that way, and the actor gives a delicate and truthful reading of the part, which will procure him a pat on the back from the critics when the play is produced. In the members of the cast instinctively become energetic and animated. At one moment she bends over to Meredith Ball in the orchestra, her long black skirt sweeping the stage in graceful folds; at another "move up" to test position. After the rehearsal begins with Mr. Irving, or, with chair lightly dragging after, walks toward the wings, sits down and rapidly comes her part. Three minutes after, she has crossed the stage, and is writing a letter. Before the letter is finished, something else claims her attention. Then she is consulted by Mr. Irving and Mr. Terriss as to how he (Mr. Terriss) is to jump over a table without feeling his dignity. Mr. Terriss has already vaulted over the table some eight times with the agility of a deer. Mr. Irving wants to see him do it. "I think you'd better," he says, "have something on the table, and pick it up before you go over. If you do it this way, it looks rather like Lillie Bridge, you know." Miss Ellen Terry reflects a moment, then asks, in a mischievous tone, "What do these people fear?" When I say 'I will go out and meet them,' you must murmur as if to stop me. I tell you, 'Why, these are our own monks who followed us,' and you are reassured. Then I open the door, with, 'Come in, my friends, come in.' Yes, that's it. Who leads the monks as they come in? Mr. Belmore! Yes, that's right. You rush in, followed by monks crying out as if you were thoroughly frightened."

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able to carry heavy pots of paint about all day, Mr. Craven really performs a kind of "sentry-go," painting as he goes. One curious fact is that his colors dry very quickly about two shades lighter than when they are wet. After Mr. Craven has covered a certain amount of space he motions to the boy at the wheel, and the whole vast canvas moves slowly up some two or three feet. Mr. Craven, in addition to his artistic knowledge, is a perfect ambulatory encyclopedia, his work requiring an intimate acquaintance with architecture, botany, history. He is, above all things, an artist, with an intimate knowledge of the shapes, the hues, the seasons of flowers, the colors and habits of birds, the tints of leaves, their varied forms, and the other thousand and one things which he is called upon to depict at a moment's notice. The rapidity with which he works is simply marvelous. "So sorry I can't talk much," he says, "but I had fourteen hours of it yesterday, and my feet are beginning to give out." "You ought to join the light corps," says Mr. Craven, "and be a member of the regiment, Mr. Craven." Mr. Craven makes a semi-circular sweep with a huge brush, the point of which lights on a pendulous ash bough. "Eight hours!" he echoes with genial scorn. "Why, if I did, my profession would (dab! dab! dab!) be a very good one. I should exist for me," and the naked bough clad in graceful foliage with magical rapidity.

One evening it is announced that for a couple days Mr. Irving will not play. Before he has fully recovered, however, he comes down to rehearsal full of Mr. Craven's happy, careless, valet, Miss Terry and Mr. Terriss spare him all they can, the latter's Jove-like voice thundering over the stage when Mr. Irving wishes to convey commands to distant groups. But it is evident that Mr. Irving will not be long. After the rehearsal begins the force of habit causes him to be here, there and everywhere with unabated energy, as the grouping in the third scene of the first act is very difficult.

This scene is laid in Northampton. Some fifty people are on the stage, bishops, Temples, Knights, and John of Oxford, president of the council. Mr. Irving runs his eyes over the different groups. "Put one man on the steps. Now, a group by the throne. The barons sit around the table, and the rest of you occupy the benches." As the groups arrange themselves in obedience to Mr. Irving's directions, his somewhat elderly fox terrier moves slowly "on," and superciliously surveys the general effect. As the barons give vent to angry murmurs, the dog howls. Sometimes, when the dog howls, Miss Terry, who is standing near the dog, looks at him and says, "What a beautiful dog!" and the dog howls again. As the dog howls, the barons, the dog follows stilly after him to lend the weight of his moral support. Satisfied that all is well, the dog returns to Miss Terry, and goes to sleep on her dress. Now and then he wakes up, stretches himself, and looks at the dog. "What a beautiful dog!" he says, and the dog howls again. As the dog howls, the barons, the dog follows stilly after him to lend the weight of his moral support. Satisfied that all is well, the dog returns to Miss Terry, and goes to sleep on her dress. Now and then he wakes up, stretches himself, and looks at the dog. "What a beautiful dog!" he says, and the dog howls again.

After Mr. Irving has grouped the men on the benches, he looks at the dog and says, "What a beautiful dog!" and the dog howls again. As the dog howls, the barons, the dog follows stilly after him to lend the weight of his moral support. Satisfied that all is well, the dog returns to Miss Terry, and goes to sleep on her dress. Now and then he wakes up, stretches himself, and looks at the dog. "What a beautiful dog!" he says, and the dog howls again. As the dog howls, the barons, the dog follows stilly after him to lend the weight of his moral support. Satisfied that all is well, the dog returns to Miss Terry, and goes to sleep on her dress. Now and then he wakes up, stretches himself, and looks at the dog. "What a beautiful dog!" he says, and the dog howls again.

The sketches are brought, and he goes carefully through them. Miss Terry and Mr. Terriss also look over the big white sheets of paper. The fox-terrier struts up and down the stage, glances at them, and walks back again to Miss Terry's chair with a slightly cynical look. Then Mr. Irving returns to the groups by the benches. "Remember, gentlemen, you must be arguing here; laying down the law in this way," he says, "sitting the action to the word. 'Just arrange who is to argue. Don't do it promiscuously, but three or four of you together. Try to put a little action into it. I want you to show your arms, and not keep them glued to your side like trussed fowls. No; that isn't half enough action. Don't be frightened. But make too much noise than too little; but don't stop too suddenly. Start arguing when I ring the first bell. As I ring the second bell, you see me enter, and stop.' The dog stands one bell, but the second annoys him, and he disappears from the stage altogether until the people on the stage have finished their discussion."

Mr. Irving next tries the three-cornered stools which are placed around the table, but prefers square ones. The dog returns, walks over to the orchestra, looks vainly for a rat and retreats under the table in the center of the stage, as the dogs were getting really too much for him. But his ringing place is ill-chosen, for presently half a dozen angry lords jump on the table, and he is driven forth once more. After a stormy scene with the lords, Mr. Irving walks up the stage again. "When I say 'depart,' you must let me get up the steps. All this time your pent-up anger is waiting to burst out suddenly. Don't go to sleep over it." He looks at the table in the center of the stage, and turns to a carpenter. "This table will never do. It has to be jumped on by so many people that it must be very strong. They follow me (to Miss Terry) They'd better catch hold of me, up the steps here."

Miss Terry. They must do something. They can't stand holding you like that.

Mr. Irving. No. The door opens suddenly at the top of the steps, and a white horse, the crowd, who shout, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord."

The doors open and the crowd shout, but the effect is not good.

Miss Terry. It would be better if it were done at the foot of the steps. The people needn't show their faces as they do it, and the effect will be so much better.

The effect is tried, and found to answer admirably. Then the carpenters carry away the scenery, and the stage is "set" roughly for the Bower scene in the second act. Mr. Terriss fetches a screen from the left, and places it behind Miss Terry's chair. Mr. Irving sits facing Miss Terry, backed by another screen to keep off draughts; Mr. Terriss sits a little way back, and the dog goes to sleep in the center of the group. In the background appears a three or four costume specimen monks and retainers waiting to be inspected, one frivolous being trying to balance a yard measure on the tip of his nose in a manner which ill-

acords with his monkish vestments. The "music cues" are very difficult to get right. Nearly an hour is consumed in trying different effects. Miss Terry insists that the whole scene encircle sharply upon the dog, with that the music must be subordinated to it. When the music drowns her voice, she suddenly stops with a despairing gesture. "We couldn't speak through this any more than the dead. Can't it begin loudly, Mr. Ball, and then die away?" "I don't want an Irish wall here, but a merry song. You should have a mirthful, running accompaniment," and the song is changed. "That is enough for today."

Miss Phillips sings a very pretty but sad little song, and Miss Terry listens attentively.

"It's an Irish wall," said Mr. Irving. "You don't want an Irish wall here, but a merry song. You should have a mirthful, running accompaniment," and the song is changed. "That is enough for today."

The dog thinks so, too. The "Irish wall" has been the last straw. He pretends to join the light corps, with joyful jays, which quite belie his air of long-suffering cynicism. It is lunch time.

At the first full-dress rehearsal the Lyceum stage resembles a bee-hive with its swarms of busy occupants. Huge cases of scenery are rolled about propelled by perspiring carpenters in shirt-sleeves; whole skies suddenly float up into "the flies," the prompter converses amicably with a mail-clad baron; then more scenery glides majestically down from the roof or springs up suddenly from the stage, which is literally full of Mr. Craven's "props." The "tum-tum-tum" of the fiddles in the orchestra sounds weirdly as the composer of the incidental music, Prof. Stanford Villiers, leans over from the stalls and chats with Meredith Ball, or makes a mysterious statement to him. "I don't want an Irish wall here, but a merry song. You should have a mirthful, running accompaniment," and the song is changed. "That is enough for today."

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MEN OF THE CABINET

The Successes That Follow Cabinet Service.

Is It Indeed the Graveyard of Political Ambition?

Not a President-making Career, but It Will Help a Man in Business.

A Review of the Past—Cabinet Careers of Many Prominent Men—Only Secretaries of State Have Ever Reached the Presidency.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Stephen B. Elkins, who was Secretary of War in President Harrison's Cabinet, recently said that the advantages which came to a man who had been honored with a Cabinet post were very great, and that he did not understand why of late years there seemed to be something of reluctance on the part of men of influence, and especially those who were earning large incomes from their professions or business, to accept Cabinet posts. The remark was undoubtedly called forth by the report that several men of high character and ability declined invitations from President Cleveland to enter his Cabinet, the reason given being that they could not afford to make the pecuniary sacrifice.

This report is undoubtedly correct so far as to politicians who were asked to accept Cabinet portfolios are concerned, and it may have been true in respect to others.

It is only in the present generation that a tendency has been observed on the part of politicians to be possessed with less ambition to serve in Presidential cabinets than the greater politicians had in earlier years. The Cabinet was looked upon, or at least the State Department was, as the stepping-stone to the Presidency. All of the earlier Presidents, excepting Jackson, up to the time of William Henry Harrison, had served as Secretary of State, and almost all of the ablest politicians of the earlier day who had Presidential ambitions, disappointed though it was, held the first office in the Cabinet, viewing it as the servant of that ambition. Thus Henry Clay entered the younger Adams' Cabinet. Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun both served as Secretary of State. Lewis Cass also had that office. But after Mr. Buchanan's election to the Presidency, no man who had held the office of Secretary of State was ever elected President, and Mr. Blaine was the only one who, having been the State Secretary, was afterward nominated.

The Senate has been called the graveyard of Presidential hopes, but that term might with equal accuracy be applied to the Cabinet, for it is a remarkable fact of political history that no man who ever served in a Cabinet in any other capacity than that of Secretary of State afterward reached the Presidency. Jefferson Davis, who had been in President Pierce's Cabinet, was presented to the Charleston convention in 1860, but not nominated. Occasionally men who have held Cabinet office have been elected President, but no one ever came within sight of the nomination excepting John Sherman, who had been Secretary of the Treasury, Benjamin H. Bristow, who was one of Sherman's predecessors, and Judge Gresham, who had been both Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury.

In fact, service as a general thing in the Cabinet has been the climax of political careers. Some men have gone from the Cabinet to Congress, but none have ever achieved greater careers in the legislative branch of the government than in the executive. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun, Mr. Sherman's career as a legislator was made before he became Secretary of the Treasury.

Very few men have served in Presidential cabinets and not passed rapidly out of the public eye as soon as their Cabinet careers were finished. Marshall Jewell attained great prominence, but it was because of his unique and brilliant service as a political manager. Mr. Everts seemed to have finished his political career when he entered President Johnson's Cabinet as Attorney-General. Mr. Everts' career was a brilliant one, rather than political considerations which led President Hayes to call Mr. Everts to the State Department. Afterward the great lawyer was sent to the Senate not as the first choice of his party, but as a compromise acceptable to members of both parties. Mr. Everts' career in the Senate emphasized that political law which seems to determine the public careers of those who have had Cabinet service.

There probably was no more ambitious man than Tom Corwin, whom Bostonians regarded as the most brilliant orator who ever spoke upon the hustings west of the Alleghenies, and who had been in that region. Mr. Corwin had been Secretary of the Treasury. His ambition was not set upon the Presidency, but upon the Speakership of the House. He was disappointed when he met with failure than any but his closest friends fully realized.

But if the Cabinet is the highest post which those who enter it can reasonably hope to obtain, it is certain of great advantage in other ways to have been a member of it. Mr. Elkins says that the post is sufficiently distinguished to gratify any reasonable ambition for political fame, and that the holding of a Cabinet portfolio gives to any man such prestige as is necessary for a successful business or professional pursuit. Those who have retired from the Cabinet to private life have invariably done well. When E. Rockwood Hoar retired from President Grant's Cabinet he returned to a law practice which was so profitable as to make his declining years most comfortable. George S. Boutwell, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Grant, began the practice of his profession in Washington and became very successful in the prosecution of just claims. Though he was for a long time in public service, Mr. Boutwell frequently made more money in one year in private practice than his entire salary for nearly thirty years aggregated. Another Cabinet officer of Gen. Grant, Gen. Belknap, who resigned under a cloud, also became very successful as a claim agent. Nearly all President Hayes's Cabinet did as well. Gen. Schurz became a newspaper proprietor, and afterward the American representative of one of the great transatlantic steamship companies. Gen. Devans went almost immediately

from Hayes's Cabinet to the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts. Richard Thompson was regarded until the Panama revelations as singularly fortunate in securing a post as representative of that company, which paid him \$25,000 a year.

The members of Gen. Garfield's Cabinet, with the exception of Secretaries Windom and Lincoln, returned to private life within a year. Mr. Blaine began the writing of his political history, which was one of the most profitable pecuniary ventures of his life. Wayne MacVeagh became counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, an office which was said to pay him many thousands every year. Mr. Windom returned to the Senate for a short time and then engaged in business in New York, which promised to make him, if he could have given a few more years' attention to it, very wealthy. Thomas J. L. Kane became a bank president. Mr. Kirkwood, who was an old man, retired to his farm in Iowa, where he has lived in delightful retirement ever since. Secretary of War John H. Hunt became Minister to Russia, where he died.

President Arthur's Cabinet served those who were members of it well. Mr. Frelinghuysen, his Secretary of State, had been recalled from private life, and, of course, at the end of his term, returned to his old position. Mr. Lincoln went to Chicago, where he was reputed to enjoy a fine law practice until President Harrison sent him to the Court of St. James. William E. Chandler was able, through the prestige he obtained as Secretary of Navy, to gain political position enough to send him to the United States Senate. Benjamin H. Brewster returned to a profitable professional practice in Philadelphia. Judge Gresham went from the Cabinet to the Circuit Court Bench, to be called thence by President Cleveland. Frank H. Patterson, the first editor successfully to direct a morning newspaper in Washington. Mr. Teller was returned to the Senate.

Secretary Bayard, who held the State portfolio during Cleveland's administration, illustrated that Cabinet law which makes a Cabinet post the climax of a political career. He was reported for the first time in his life to have enjoyed a profitable and extensive practice at the bar since 1889. William C. Whitney received what he wanted when he accepted a Cabinet post. He desired prestige, and he gained it. Since his retirement from the Cabinet, Mr. Whitney has been absorbed in business pursuits, and is reputed to have realized an ambition then formed of becoming one of the greater capitalists of the country. Mr. Garland, Cleveland's Attorney General, has been content with a large law practice, in which he has been successful. Mr. Dickinson, his predecessor, has been successful in his retirement from the Cabinet, made professional engagements of such value that he could not afford to break them off to reënter Mr. Cleveland's official family. Mr. Vilas was sent to the Senate, and Mr. Lamar became one of the justices of the Supreme Court.

All of President Harrison's Cabinet will become active in private pursuit, for Mr. Foster, his Secretary of State, will resume the practice of international law in Washington as soon as his labors in the Treasury Department are over. Mr. Miller, the Attorney General, will return to the practice of law, and with the expectation of largely increased clientele. Gov. Foster, the Secretary of the Treasury, expects to go extensively into business both in mine development and in other investments in Ohio. Secretary Tracy will resume law practice upon Wall street, New York, and Mr. Elkins expects greatly to improve his investments in West Virginia properties, having now the construction of a railway in view.

Mr. Wanamaker will give up his private business in Philadelphia, and Secretary Noble to the practice of law in St. Louis, while Mr. Rusk laughingly says that he is going again to be a farmer.

One remarkable development has been noticed for the past twenty years in the tendency of those who have been associated with the Treasury Department to come to New York city and engage in important financial ventures.

The tendency was first illustrated by Mr. Bristow. He had been a man of influence in Kentucky, was esteemed one of the strong members of Grant's administration, and was a powerful element which gave him powerful support for the Presidential nomination in the Republican Convention of 1876. He came in 1877 to New York, and was associated with those who were employed in mighty financial operations upon Wall street, and had attracted to him men was that of counsel. He became the legal adviser for several of the great railway corporations, and he has accumulated a fortune in this pursuit. He looks scarcely a day older than he did in 1877, and may be seen lunching any day at the Delmonico restaurant, his dignified merriment and his wit, and he says with impressive sincerity that the happiest days of his professional life have been those which followed his retirement from public office.

John Sherman could have chosen to accept any one of the great positions made to him, have become the head of a great financial institution in Wall street, where he would have vastly increased his fortune, and been recognized as one of the great powers of the financial center. He preferred, however, to remain in the Treasury Department, to serve that Presidential administration which he frankly admitted possessed him. His successor, Mr. Windom, was, until President Harrison recalled him to the Treasury, a familiar figure in Wall street. His plans were far-reaching, and involved the purchase of the great bonds of the Government, the spreading of its capital. His brilliant exploit in refunding into 8 per cent. bonds Government bonds which had been paying higher rates of interest, brought to him the respect of the great bankers, many of whom regarded it as a personal sacrifice for him to return to the Treasury Department.

When Mr. Manning retired from the treasury he found capitalists waiting for him with propositions at hand and purses open, so that he became president of a new banking institution. The Treasurer of the United States under Mr. Manning was William W. Riddle, cashier of this bank, and upon Mr. Manning's death its president.

Mr. Manning's successor as Secretary of the Treasury, Charles S. Fairchild, found awaiting him upon his retirement from the Cabinet the presidency of a great banking institution. He received, as its president, three times the salary which was paid him as Secretary of the Treasury, and he has become one of the great conservative influences of Wall street. Before he went into the Cabinet he practiced law, having been Attorney General of New York. Gov. Foster could associate himself with New York bankers if he chose to listen to propositions which have been made to him.

John Jay Knox, who for many years was Comptroller of the Currency, and was regarded as the best authority on the national bank at that time, was tempted to Wall street. The presidency of a bank with many millions of deposits was offered to him. He had been serving as Comptroller for \$5000 a year. He became president of the bank at a salary six times as large, and, however, although he lost the authority

of office, he found that in place of it he had the authority of influence and experience.

Mr. Knox's successor, Henry W. Cannon, was made president of what was really the successor of the first bank established in this country under the national banking system, and he was also appointed a member of the International Monetary Conference.

Mr. Hepburn, the present Comptroller of the Currency, will probably become the associate of Wall street financiers at an early day. Mr. Gillman, who was Treasurer of the United States for a number of years, is associated with Wall street capitalists in mining enterprises, and Mr. Lyman, who was also Treasurer for a time, is employed in somewhat similar ventures. The Commission of patents has long been regarded as an office of the highest value to a lawyer who desires to practice patent law, and Mr. Mitchell, who held that office under Arthur, after the general excitement of the patent office, and Mr. Simmons, the present commissioner, will probably find a profitable clientele awaiting him when he retires. So the Treasury Department is regarded now as a stepping-stone to the most influential and remunerative of financial opportunities, and that is the reason why men are willing to accept, for a time, at the moderate salaries which are paid to officers in that department, these posts.

The Cabinet, therefore, is now beginning to be looked upon quite as much as an opportunity for honorable success in private business, due to the prestige and experience gained while holding Cabinet posts, as it is as a high reward for political endeavor.

E. J. EDWARDS.

LAY SERMONS.

If a person with no experimental knowledge of Christianity desires an example of its sustaining power in times of affliction let him read the book of Job. Nowhere in human history will he find the record of more enduring heroism born of faith.

Job's story is a story of endurance. Earthly possessions all swept away, bereaved of his children; tempted by his wife to "curse God and die," smitten with disease and tortured by suffering, he could yet exclaim, "What shall we receive good at the hand of God, and not receive evil?"

The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord. . . . Yet though He slay me yet will I trust in Him.

Oh, faith sublime! Oh, trust that failed not nor questioned the righteousness and the goodness of God. There was no spiritual darkness there; no selfish complaining; no plea for immunity from evil on account of his own uprightness, but a faith, born of spiritual knowledge, that God would do right, and though the dealings of His providence were dark, yet he would not question His right to do with him as He pleased. He looked beyond the darkness of time to that eternal day when, standing face to face with his Maker, he would know and understand what the divine purpose had been, and he believed that when that was made fully manifest he could rejoice and triumph in the love of God.

Men sometimes need to be taught just such lessons of trust in their Heavenly Father. What virtue is there in trusting God when all is serene, and life moves on with nothing to mar our hopes or to try our faith? Is a faith that is never tested apt to grow strong? Is a love that is never tried as likely to grow perfect as that which is and yet endures?

There are many ways in which the trials and sorrows of life are made blessings to the children of God. First of all they bring us into closer relationship with Him. When His hand is heavy upon us then we feel the need of His help and the insufficiency of earthly things. In trusting God when all is serene, and life moves on with nothing to mar our hopes or to try our faith? Is a faith that is never tested apt to grow strong? Is a love that is never tried as likely to grow perfect as that which is and yet endures?

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FIRE AND SMOKE.

Prevention of the Smoke Nuisance.

Efforts of Six Centuries to Solve the Smoke Problem.

Smoke is Simply the Product of a "Cold" Fire.

Various Smoke-Preventing Appliances and Inventions—England's Struggles With Raw Bitumen—Washing the Impurities Out of Smoke.

Specialty Contributed to The Times.

In 1306 the King of England issued a proclamation calling upon all honest subjects to put out their sea-coal fires. By sea-coal was meant the common bituminous coal of the country—so called because it was brought to London from the Tyne by sea.

All persons who, after this proclamation had been issued, persisted in using coal to keep themselves warm or to forge a horseshoe were to be regarded as base villains and unholy wretches for whom the hangman's noose was none too good.

Did not the black smoke from their coal fires ruin the complexion, did it not injure trade and imperil the health of the people? The grimy specks that fell from the chimneys were thought to be full of dire disaster to the entire community.

A learned commission was appointed to hunt out these villainous coal burners, to fine them, and, if they persisted in making a smoke, to tear down their furnaces. All this did not do any good, and finally a law was passed making the burning of coal within the limits of London a crime.

At last, in the reign of the first Edward, they caught a wicked creature, who presumed to burn coal and make a nuisance with its smoke. All of this is solemn history, as duly set forth in learned books written by men supposed to know what they are talking about.

The poor smoke-maker died in vain, for, in spite of kings and proclamations, and the complaints of my lord and my lady, people would burn coal and make a horrible smoke. They have been having a lovely time in England ever since. People defied the law, for the forests that once covered Great Britain had been burned away, and the country was a bare, treeless plain. The smoke from the chimneys was so thick that it was like a fog, and the people were so used to it that they did not care for it.

From time to time new inventions are announced that promise to make a new atmosphere for our smoky cities. All of these inventions appear to be founded upon one of the six systems of smoke-prevention. Very startling reports are made from time to time, and are accompanied with pictures showing black smoke pouring from a chimney, and again with the same chimney quite innocent of smoke. These seem to be no doubt that smoke formation can be almost completely prevented by the proper use of some of these appliances.

More than a few of these appliances have been brought out in recent years. Some of them are very simple, and some are very complicated. They all promise to prevent smoke, and some of them are said to be very effective.

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is practically a continuous process of distillation under extremely unstable conditions. The smoke from a fire is a mixture of gases and solids. The gases are composed of carbon dioxide, water vapor, and other products of combustion. The solids are composed of carbon particles, which are the cause of the smoke. The smoke is a nuisance because it is so thick and so black that it obscures the sun and the stars. It is also a nuisance because it is so hot that it burns the eyes and the nose. It is also a nuisance because it is so bad for the lungs that it causes asthma and other diseases.

An examination of the many smoke preventing appliances shows that they may be grouped into six general classes. Taking the oldest of these first we find a system of double furnaces. It was very early observed that when fresh coal was put in the fire the smoke disappeared and the fire burned brightly. It was then observed that when the fire was allowed to burn for a while the smoke appeared again. It was then observed that when the fire was allowed to burn for a while the smoke appeared again.

Another plan was to cause the smoke to rise into the air by means of a tall chimney. This plan was also very early observed. It was then observed that when the smoke rose into the air it was blown away by the wind. It was then observed that when the smoke rose into the air it was blown away by the wind.

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THE COURTS.

The Ballerino Tax Suit Decided by the Supreme Court.

Two Opinions Yesterday Received in This City for Filing.

Trial of the District Attorney's Test Cases Commenced.

The Liability of the County for Justices' Clerks' Salaries and Office Rent to Be Settled—The Vice Mail-Practice Case.

Two opinions were received from the Supreme Court yesterday by Deputy Clerk Sesson, for filing in this city, the cases to which they relate being as follows:

The County of Los Angeles (respondent) vs. Bartolo Ballerino et al. (appellants). This is an action by the County for taxes levied for county purposes in the year 1888, upon certain real property and improvements owned by the appellants. The prayer of the complaint is for judgment against defendant for the amount of the tax, with 5 per cent. thereon, and costs of \$2,000. The County claims that the appellants are liable for the taxes levied for county purposes in the year 1888, upon certain real property and improvements owned by the appellants.

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ing ordered to reappear on Monday morning.

The defendant in the case of A. S. Hartwell vs. the San José Ranch Company, an action arising out of a contract for the sale of a piece of land, was granted ten days' further time in which to file his reply thereto, by Judge Clark yesterday morning.

In Department Two yesterday morning Judge Clark heard and granted the petition of R. B. Vanderberg and his wife of Long Beach, for leave to adopt Flora Adele Perkins, the four-year-old daughter of Mrs. H. E. Perkins, a divorcee, who consented to the arrangement.

Mrs. L. Berry, a middle-aged woman, was taken before Judge Clark yesterday for examination as to her sanity, upon complaint of Officer E. C. Cox; but, in accordance with the recommendation of the commissioners by whom the patient was examined, she was sent to the County Hospital for treatment, her malady being simply due to overwrought nerves.

The defendant in the case of Thomas Ford vs. the Los Angeles Ice and Cold Storage Company, an action to foreclose a mortgage on twelve lots in the Winger tract, for \$15,000, yesterday morning Judge Wade rendered a decree in favor of the plaintiff therein, as prayed for.

In Department Four yesterday morning Judge Van Dyke, upon motion, vacated and set aside the sale retroactive had of lot 5, block 3, of Wright's addition to Compton, the property in controversy in the case of W. H. Bowen vs. H. C. Carson et al., and ordered that a new sale be made.

Judge Van Dyke yesterday afternoon tried the case of the Fossim Iron Works vs. McLean and Moore, an action to recover \$170 for goods furnished, and \$150.40 upon assigned claims, and rendered judgment for the plaintiff therein as prayed for.

A stay of execution was ordered by Judge Van Dyke yesterday in the case of John Britton vs. F. B. Wells, pending the determination of a motion for a new trial therein; and in that of E. H. Winans vs. W. C. Ingraham, the defendant was granted ten days additional time within which to plead.

In Department Six yesterday morning Judge McKinley, upon motion of counsel for the plaintiff, granted a decree for the plaintiff in the case of W. F. Ames vs. H. P. Lantz, administrator, etc., an action to quiet title to lot 3, block 9, of the town of Whittier.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

Petition of Elizabeth Hayward for the admission to probate of the will of Mary C. Saunders, deceased, who died on Wednesday last, leaving real and personal property valued at \$20,000.

J. F. Jarboe vs. Mary M. Barclay et al.; suit to foreclose a mortgage on seventeen acres of land in lot 88 of the Monte Vista tract, for \$15,000.

Chris Galeener vs. Mrs. E. W. C. Meacham et al.; suit to foreclose a mortgage on two lots in block 5 of the Los Angeles Improvement Company's subdivision of lot 8, block 69, Hancock's survey, for \$18,285.

Norman Bridge vs. W. I. Goucher et al.; suit to foreclose a mortgage for \$28,250 on 500 shares of stock of the Ventura County Water and Improvement Company.

James Marielich vs. J. W. Anderson et al.; suit to reform a deed and quiet title to lot 54 of the Meyers tract.

Pasadena Improvement Company vs. D. Decker et al.; suit to foreclose a contract for the sale of lot 20, block 6, Altadena, for \$942.68.

PETTY OFFENDERS.

Business Transacted



scenes, and is said to be in the hands of competent people.

The Park Theater will present, this week, a dramatization of Dickens's powerful story, *Oliver Twist*, which should serve to draw big audiences, as it is a play full of strong dramatic scenes and instinct with life and emotion. The entire company appears in the cast, and "Bill" and "Nancy Sykes," and all the other characters of the great novelist's creation will be seen in all their glory.

IN THE LOBBY.

Isabella Coe and her fine company are back in New York playing *Niobe* to crowded houses.

Bernhardt seems to love South America, either for its climates or its color, presumably the latter, as she intends to make a tour there in June.

McKee Rankin, since he inherited a fortune from his father, is quoted as saying that he will never appear on the stage again except for charity.

Henry Watterson, the son of Kentucky, who is perhaps the most brilliant lecturer south of Mason and Dixon's line, comes to Los Angeles in May.

The latest thing in theater parties is an exclusive gathering of matrons, who, before proceeding to the theater, enjoy a quiet dinner together without the aid of men.

The great Signora Duse leaves New York today to visit Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago and Boston. She ought to come to Los Angeles and try a few breathes of "Our Italy."

Frank G. Carpenter, the famous newspaper correspondent, comes to the Los Angeles Theater April 10, giving his talk, with stereoscopic accompaniment, about "Famous People I Have Interviewed." "Carp" is known to all men, and will pack the house.

The really new thing of the week in New York, according to the Sun, was William Gill's play, *His Honor*, the Mayor, written for Annie Pixley. It is in four acts, all of which are laid in the supposititious town of Free Soil, Ariz. We will know more about it later on.

Lillian Russell has revived *Gioffre* at the Garden Theater, New York, but the world of that village says Lil (who doesn't like us Californians) has yet to learn that comic appeals direct to the audience are not comely. Now watch her begin to slap!

A Trip to Chinatown reached its five hundredth performance at the Madison Square Theater last Friday, and the event was celebrated by distributing souvenirs, as usual. How many more of these festive occasions Mr. Hoyt's production at this theater is destined to experience it is impossible to say, but the piece draws as large audiences as ever did.

Says the New York World: "Gillette's spectacular *Ninety Days* enters upon its second month at the Broadway Theater tomorrow, with no abatement of its prosperity. Some of these scenes are, indeed, of most remarkable effectiveness, and they exhibit stirring action. The performance will be witnessed by an interesting theater party Wednesday evening. The ball-players of the Chicago and All-America teams, whose travels around the world form one of the exciting incidents of the play, have been invited to be present."

TOUGH YOUNGSTERS.

A Couple of Youthful Burglars Captured by the Police.

Charley Stoll and Mike Hickey may be very small in point of size and young in years, but their diminutive bodies contain a spirit of devilry that promises in time to develop them into first-class candidates for the penitentiary. Stoll is just 10 years old, and his companion 14.

The direct cause of their appearing yesterday in Justice Austin's court was in consequence of a charge of burglary previously seen lurking about the premises in a suspicious manner, he was at once suspected of having taken a hand in the burglary. The matter was reported at the police station on the following day, and the detectives set to work in the endeavor to ferret out the evil-doers.

Having already a clew to work on it did not take long to fix suspicion on young Stoll, and his youthful pal Mike. Yesterday when Officer Rich went out to arrest the boys he found that they were employed as cash carriers in a Spring street dry goods house. He accordingly walked into the establishment, and requested the floor-walker to summon the youngsters or point them out to him. Stoll was then down in the basement at work, and before the floor-walker had reached the stairs, a newsboy on the outside of the building, who evidently possessed more than a passing knowledge of the theft, sang lustily down the elevator shaft: "Say, Charlie, the cop is after you; you'd better light out." Charlie didn't need a second hint, and climbed up the elevator rope with the agility of a monkey. The officer by this time became uneasy on account of the delay, and got outside just in time to start a good second in the sprinting match that followed. Officer Rich's dignity will not permit him, on ordinary occasions, to pace along the street with coat-tails flying at more than double-quick time, and then under drill orders, but he had to run and run hard to gain on the fleeing archer. The chase lasted for several blocks, when Charlie was captured and led back an unwilling prisoner to the jail, in company with Hickey. When the two boys were questioned in the office each accused the other of being the one who committed the theft.

The missing watch was found in Stoll's pocket, and the boys both confessed that they had sold the revolver to a waiter. When the lads were brought up in the Police Court, Justice Austin, as is the custom in such cases, held them over subject to the discretion of the Superior Court. They will probably be sent to the Reform School on Monday.

Licensed to Wed.

Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons:

Paul Roques, a native of France, 53 years of age, to Marie Dauban, also a native of France, 40 years of age; both residents of this city.

Samuel P. Rowe, a native of England, 24 years of age, of Coconino, to Estelle E. Dunn, a native of Missouri, 19 years of age, of this city.

George W. Banks, a native of Illinois, 27 years of age, to Essie M. Liebhart, a native of Pennsylvania, 17 years of age; both residents of Lankershim.

Waldo P. Burns, a native of Missouri, 22 years of age, of Fillmore, to May Pount, a native of Iowa, 20 years of age, of Kiowa, Kan.

Uncle Abram, which the man in advance says is an excruciatingly funny comedy, comes to the Grand March 21. The comedy serves to introduce the adventures of a smart countryman, who has had his eye-teeth cut, and is likewise replete with enough sensation to please the most exacting. It contains realistic saw-mill and railway

carried by the organization. The company is pronounced in San Francisco as unusually strong and capable. Edythe Chapman, the leading lady, and Fanny Bowman being singled out for especial praise.

A great engagement is manifestly assured.

Frank Daniels, the ever bright and funny comedian of happy memory, comes to the Los Angeles Theater for three nights, beginning Monday the 20th inst. He has a new play for us this season called *Dr. Cupid*, and the contemporary press say that in the title role Daniels is quite as funny as he was as "Old Sport" in *The Rag Baby*.

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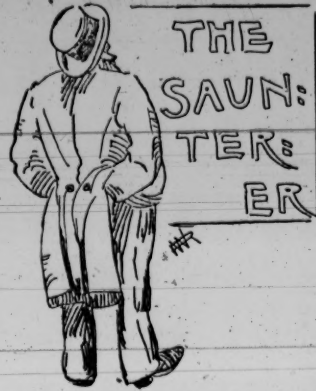
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The great, vast, majestic mountains, what magnificent, wintry bulwarks they now are, their whiteness overtopping all the green plains, the smiling summer valleys, the great, glowing orchards and the waving palms! Winter so near that we can almost touch the hem of his garments, while yet we are cradled upon the glowing lap of Summer. What a land of contrasts is this, what a land of ever-changing beauty. We like Winter when he stands thus afar, like some majestic sphinx, moveless, cold and silent, but we do not want the clasp of his arms, nor the icy touch of his fingers. In this case "distance lends enchantment to the view." Stay, O Winter, on your craggy heights, and wear your crown upon their summits, while in the vales below Summer smiles eternally upon her children.

I saw one day last week a rosy-cheeked, honest-faced looking young fellow, who had the appearance of being an unsophisticated backwoodsman, lost in admiration of the dummy in a hairdresser's window. How carefully he was studying the perfect features, the waxen face colored to look like life, the life-like blue eyes, with their golden lashes; the painted lips, that looked so human. In every direction his eyes peered and his head moved, and so utterly lost was he in contemplating the figure that he was oblivious to all passers-by. "My sakes, man, if that pretty creature was only alive! I wish she was, I do!" and the look that he gave revealed a dream of the old, old story that has stirred the hearts of men since the days of Eden.

I was out through the southwestern part of the city one day last week, and was surprised to see the number of first-class residences in process of erection. The steady growth of the city through its finer residence portions holds volumes of promise for its future.

Los Angeles is not only going to become a great business metropolis, but a city of magnificent homes that shall rival those of San Francisco's Nob Hill. The southwestern portion is being built up with wonderful rapidity with modern homes of ever-varying architecture, and there are homes to suit all tastes and the heaviest purses.

We have had an abundance of rain, in which the earth is glad, and for which the hills and vales are green and full of beauty. What a delightful thing it is that the rain does not bring muddy streets everywhere as it did a few years ago in Los Angeles. I don't believe there is a city on the Coast where one can tramp about after a rain with less discomfort than in Los Angeles.

We are growing, and there is no better evidence of our progress than is to be seen in our well-paved and well-graded streets. The Saunterer can see everywhere the evidence that Los Angeles is full of the progressive spirit of today, and that the old regime has passed forever, when men dream of the future, and to sun themselves under these golden skies; content to be without doing, and to drink in the glory and splendor of perfect days without action.

The Saunterer has dreams of the future of Los Angeles, and beholds a city grand and populous, a city of palatial homes, where every luxury and delight of civilization may be found, where the triumphs of art and architecture shall obtain, and grand parks shall embody the variety of growth which nature here presents, and colossal hotels shall be built, surrounded with grounds which shall fill the eyes of strangers with wonder. Within a decade San Francisco will look with jealous eyes at Los Angeles and cast about her anxiously and inquiringly for the ways and means to retain the supremacy which she will then fully recognize is slipping from her. If we are wise in our day and generation nothing can hinder our growth and nothing imperil our advancement.

"I take a personal pride in showing strangers about our city, as if it were my own individual possession." I heard a person say the other day. "There are so many beautiful homes here, now, and it is a city of trees, and of gardens, and elegant public buildings, and fine business houses—it is a comfort to feel that it is home." If we grow as much in the next ten years as we have in the last ten, I do not believe that you'll be able to name a hatter's city on the continent than Los Angeles. Hope I'll live to see it!" And the enthusiastic resident brushed his gray locks and added: "I think I shall, for I'm hale and hearty for one of my years, and in such a climate one ought to live to be a hundred."

THE SAUNTERER.

AYER'S PILLS

cure constipation, dyspepsia, jaundice, sick headache.

THE BEST

remedy for all disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels.

Every Dose Effective

DO YOU DRINK

The Prentiss Rectifying Pill don't grip you; clears the head, corrects sour stomach, steadies the nerves. If you use liquor at all never be without it. Worth one-half your life. Greatest liver and kidney specific on earth. Luggists, etc. a box. The old-fashioned pill leaves you constipated; this does not. One trial will convince you. Purely vegetable and harmless. Try them at once.

Jacoby Brothers

Jacoby Brothers

A WORD TO THE WISE!

—Any man who has worn clothes made from Marysville Cassimere knows full well that they are not only strictly all-wool, but the best goods ever bought for the price. We have laid in an enormous stock of these goods owing to their excellent merits of service and having received.

Instruction as the Agents

—To more thoroughly introduce them to the people of Southern California and charge all present losses and cost of advertising to the manufacturers, we shall now carry out our instructions to the letter.

Marysville all-wool men's Sack suits, sizes from 34 to 32.	\$7.45
Will go this week for	
Marysville all-wool men's Sack suits, extra sizes 43 to 50,	\$8.45
Will go this week for	
Marysville all-wool men's Frock suits, sizes 34 to 42,	\$8.45
Will go this week for	
Marysville all-wool men's Frock suits, extra sizes 48 to 50,	\$9.45
Will go this week for	
Marysville all-wool men's Pants, regular sizes,	\$2.25
Will go this week for	
Marysville all-wool men's Pants, extra sizes,	\$2.75
Will go this week for	
Marysville all-wool men's Vests in sizes 34 to 42,	\$1.25
Will go this week for	
Marysville all-wool boys' Long Pant Suits, ages 13 to 18,	\$5.95
Will go this week for	
Marysville all-wool boys' Long Pants, separate from suits,	\$1.95
Will go this week for	
Marysville all-wool children's Short Pant Suits, ages from 5 to 14,	\$3.95
Will go this week for	
Marysville all-wool children's Knee Pants, separate from suits,	95c
Will go this week for	

DURING THIS WEEK'S BARGAIN CARNIVAL

Those \$22.50 and \$20 Suits and Overcoats will continue to go at the unmatchable low price of

\$14.95

This is a big picnic for bargain-seekers, as no dealer on this continent ever bought these celebrated goods at such low prices as we now name today. But when we ring the "Bargain Bell," you can always be assured that a sumptuous and bounteous feast of honest bargains await you at our stores. To make things "hum" in our Men's Furnishing Goods Department this week we will let out our regular 75c and 50c late-style Neckwear at the unprecedented low price of 25 CENTS EACH.

Hats are in Great Demand Just Now

At our stores. If you doubt it just look at those stylish \$3.00 "Fedoras," in which we are demoralizing the high-priced exclusive hatters' business, by naming as our price, only \$1.65. Men's \$3 Derbys will go this week for \$1.95. If you don't want to throw away from \$1.50 to \$2 you'll surely see our mammoth stock of swell styles before purchasing your spring "title" elsewhere. For bargains come direct to headquarters.

Jacoby Brothers

The Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Shoers of the Pacific Coast!

128, 130, 132 and 134 NORTH SPRING STREET.

The Largest Clothing, Hat and Shoe Establishment West of the Rocky Mountains.

Knolcs.....	Quarterback.....	McC
Allen (Capt.)..	Right halfback.....	I
Smith.....	Left halfback.....	Ma
Collins.....	Fullback.....	S
Bradley	}Substitutes....	McC
Toland		Mac
		Step

—“this is los angeles' greatest dry goods house; the growth of this business the past year stands without a parallel in the history of the dry goods trade of this city; everything just, everything honest, everything that is fair is the motto we stand by—growing today faster and more solidly than ever before.”

J. T. SHEWARD

—“if you want good treatment, if you want to be waited upon by pleasant salespeople, if you want to be treated right, if you want attention paid you, if you want a sample, if you want to be treated in a sensible manner, we cordially invite you come and see us—this is los angeles' greatest dry goods house.”

“113-115 north spring street.”

—largely increasing dress goods sales in the big 100 feet of dress goods selling room.
—medium-priced dress goods bring an army of buyers; dress goods 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 1.00, doubling up the dress goods trade.
—best silk velvets for \$1.00 illuminated silk velvets, \$1.50; paid and changeable surah silks in new shadings—100 feet of dress goods selling room, largely increasing the dress goods trade, now the largest in the city.
—broadcloths in all shades; not the fluff, cotton flannel sort, but the smooth surfaced, excellent wearing quality; we are largely increasing the dress goods trade.

“the new cloaks

—and the new capes are here in abundance for spring wear; there is a radical change in the styles; capes seem to predominate; we have been getting a good ready for a large increase, and now we are ready in that famous, big cloak department.

“larger and better

—today than ever before; more new goods; more new styles than we have ever shown before in the spring season—exclusive designs; they are to be seen nowhere else.

“cloaks for children,

“cloaks for misses,

“cloaks for ladies;

—of all sizes and in all the new designs—the enormous increase last year in our cloak department is again being duplicated—one price, plain figures, no urging of sales; you are free to look and to go elsewhere if you are not perfectly satisfied; whether we sell you or not we seek your good will—the spring jackets, all wool, from \$5 up; new capes, all wool, from \$5 up; moderate prices and moderate profits on every garment.

“you may hunt the market

—over thoroughly, you may try each and every kind, and you will finally decide there is no corset that will give you the comfort, the service and the form of the royal worcester; it is the queen of all corsets—be sure and get the right shape for your form; they come in long, medium and short waists; also extra long and extra short—we have regular corset fitters and a private room for corset fitting—we carry about all the different grades of the royal worcester, and the trade is constantly growing—all prices from a dollar up—real silk pongee corsets; they fit like a glove.

—shades that are scarce and hard to find in all-wool dress goods, velvets and silks are here in abundance; we look after a complete line of colorings more than high-priced novelty silks; have you seen the new suits in all-wool goods at \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50 each?—most excellent values and decidedly new—best line of all-silk velvets for a dollar a yard; changeable velvets at \$1.50; n. w. changeable silks for trimming and for blouse waists; 100 feet for dress goods selling.

“france is the

—country of great designers; they have their schools of art design, and all through the summer the students gather flowers and group them together and then copy from nature, and these are taken to the manufacturers to engrave and print from—america must study more before we are able to compete with france in the beautiful designs of their fabrics—this is why we go to europe for

“french sateens,

—french plumets and challies in wool and half cotton effects; they are students of nature, and we are students of the french—we care more to learn french than we do their art—ladies of fashion study french art in the dry goods stores and ignore american productions; an elegant pattern will induce sales with less difficulty than superior quality—we have a much larger stock of

“imported wash dress

—goods than ever before—the all-wool challies are of superior merit on account of their beautiful patterns; a nice line of extra styles in half-wool challies; few french sateens and fine, sheer, wash dress goods.

“the new windsor ties

—the second big purchase since january is now on sale; quaint styles, novel designs, handsome patterns; two prices, 25c, 50c; plain and fancy designs, big and little plaids, polka dots, large and small, neat little checks and stripes, with all colors in plain silks; then there are the new hem-stitch designs for 25c and 50c; new now, but the oldest designs taken from the days of your grandmothers; odd but stylish; these are the newest in windsor ties, and how they do sell; cream effects in fancy figured japanese silks, crepe effects, all new in windsors; everybody will wear windsor ties with blouse waists.

“many a new idea

—is shown this season in silk for trimmings and for blouse waists; newer still for dresses in india silks; silks take a prominent place again in the dress goods department; more largely used than for years.

—the new carriage parasols in the moderate prices are here in abundance, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00, \$10.50, \$11.00, \$11.50, \$12.00, \$12.50, \$13.00, \$13.50, \$14.00, \$14.50, \$15.00, \$15.50, \$16.00, \$16.50, \$17.00, \$17.50, \$18.00, \$18.50, \$19.00, \$19.50, \$20.00, \$20.50, \$21.00, \$21.50, \$22.00, \$22.50, \$23.00, \$23.50, \$24.00, \$24.50, \$25.00, \$25.50, \$26.00, \$26.50, \$27.00, \$27.50, \$28.00, \$28.50, \$29.00, \$29.50, \$30.00, \$30.50, \$31.00, \$31.50, \$32.00, \$32.50, \$33.00, \$33.50, \$34.00, \$34.50, \$35.00, \$35.50, \$36.00, \$36.50, \$37.00, \$37.50, \$38.00, \$38.50, \$39.00, \$39.50, \$40.00, \$40.50, \$41.00, \$41.50, \$42.00, \$42.50, \$43.00, \$43.50, \$44.00, \$44.50, \$45.00, \$45.50, \$46.00, \$46.50, \$47.00, \$47.50, \$48.00, \$48.50, \$49.00, \$49.50, \$50.00, \$50.50, \$51.00, \$51.50, \$52.00, \$52.50, \$53.00, 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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
LOS ANGELES, March 11, 1893.

The following is a summary of operations of the Los Angeles Clearing-house for the week ended today:

Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday.....\$24,178.70	\$ 3,487.72
Tuesday.....128,484.11	44,817.72
Wednesday.....142,003.91	25,970.35
Thursday.....214,849.92	44,047.08
Friday.....156,083.40	43,032.07
Saturday.....108,439.89	74,783.67

Total.....\$1,111,548.41 \$261,958.99

The clearing for the corresponding weeks in 1891 and 1892 were as follows:

Exchanges.	Balances.
1891.....\$745,070.91	\$163,281.80
1892.....916,058.36	167,132.81

The vegetable market was reported steady in San Francisco today. Trading, however, was light. Potatoes were firm and onions were selling very freely.

The market for fresh fruits was decidedly tame, while oranges and apples were held at steady prices.

The finer grades of dairy butter were firm and the medium grades neglected.

New York Stocks.—Speculation at the Stock Exchange was rather quiet, dealings amounting to 150,796 shares. At the opening the market was inclined to weak.

General Electric was again forced down to 98, the lowest point reached during the present bear campaign. Later a sharp rally to 100½ followed. The bears also made a raid on St. Paul, Burlington and Lackawanna, depressing these stocks 3½ to 1½.

Western shares were adversely influenced by reports of railway strikes. After the publication of the bank statement, which was more favorable than was expected, the market enjoyed a rally of ½ to ¾ per cent, with the exception of Missouri Pacific, which ran off to 3½. The market closed tolerably firm.

Government Bonds.—The market was easy; closed off at 3 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER.—60 per cent. Sterling Exchange—Dime and Cent banks' 60-day bills, 4.85 to 4.88; 4.85; demand, 4.85 to 4.86.

New York Stocks and Bonds.

D. & R. G. pfd.	53	R. G. W.	20
Distillers.	31½	R. G. W. pfd.	61
Gen. Electric.	101½	R. G. W. 1sts.	73½
Illinois Cen.	98	Rock Is.	82½
Kan. & Tex.	23½	St. Paul.	76½
Lake Shore.	125½	St. P. & O.	52
Lead Trust.	36½	Sugar.	118
Louis. & Nash.	74	Tex. Pac.	9
Mich. Cen.	104	Union Pac.	36½
Mo. Pacific.	54½	U. S. Exp.	64
North Am.	9½	U. S. 4s reg.	111
N. Pacific.	135½	U. S. 4s coup.	112

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

New York Mining Stocks.		New York, March 11.	
Crown Point.....	40	Plymouth.....	
Con. Cal. & Va.....	2 40	Sierra Nev.....	1 00
Deadwood.....	1 30	Standard.....	1 40
Gould & Cur.....	70	Union Con.....	8 00
Hale & Nor.....	1 00	Yellow Jkt.....	4 00
Homestake.....	11 50	Iron Silver.....	3 00
Mexican.....	1 65	Quicksilver.....	1 50
Ontario.....	13 75	Quicksilv pfd. 12	00

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

Best & Bel.....	1 55	Potosi.....	1 35
Chollar.....	60	Ophir.....	1 95
Con. Va.....	2 40	Savage.....	1 35
Confidence.....	1 10	Sierra Nev....	1 35
Gould & Cur....	80	Union Con....	90
Hale & Nor.....	110	Yellow J.....	115

Boston, March 11.—Closing: Atchafon, Topeka and Santa Fe, 31½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 93; Bell Telephone, 202; Mexican Central, 93.

San Francisco, March 11.—BAR SILVER—83½ to 84; GOLD—100 to 101.

San Francisco, March 11.—MEXICAN DOLLARS—65½ to 66.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Wheat opened active and closed quiet. The opening was wild at 1½c advance for May and 3½c for July on large buying orders. The Government report of stocks on hand being considered bullish in the Northwest. Many local operators, however, considered it bearish and sold accordingly, causing a recession of 1½c from the high. Final up ¼c; closed easy and ½c higher than yesterday.

Receipts were 70,000 bushels; shipments, 28,000 bushels.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS. WHEAT—Steady; cash, 72½ to 73½; March, 73½; May, 76½; July, 72½ to 73½.

CORN—Steady; cash, 41½ to 42½; March, 41½ to 42½; May, 43½ to 44½; July, 43½ to 44½.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—WHEAT—Holders offered freely. No 2 red winter closed dull at 55½ to 56.

CORN—Holders offered sparingly; spot, steady at 43½; March, steady at 45½; April, steady at 45½; May, steady at 45½.

CHICAGO, March 11.—PORK—Steady; cash, 17.50; May, 17.50; July, 17.50; September, 17.50.

MEAT MEATS.

CHICAGO, March 11.—DRY SALT MEATS—Ribs, firm; cash, 10.00; May, 10.15; 10½c; 10.50; 10.50; shoulders, 9.85 to 9.90.

PETROLEUM.

NEW YORK, March 11.—PETROLEUM—Market neglected; sold 64 bid for April.

WOOL.

NEW YORK, March 11.—WOOL—Firm and quiet; domestic, fleece, 27½ to 28; pulled, 26½ to 27.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 11.—COFFEE—Options closed steady to 15 points down; the sales were 11,000 bbls. for March, 37.50 to 38.00; for April, 38.00 to 38.50; for May, 38.50 to 39.00; for June, 39.00 to 39.50; for July, 39.50 to 40.00; for August, 40.00 to 40.50; for September, 40.50 to 41.00; for October, 41.00 to 41.50; for November, 41.50 to 42.00; for December, 42.00 to 42.50; for January, 42.50 to 43.00; for February, 43.00 to 43.50; for March, 43.50 to 44.00; for April, 44.00 to 44.50; for May, 44.50 to 45.00; for June, 45.00 to 45.50; for July, 45.50 to 46.00; for August, 46.00 to 46.50; for September, 46.50 to 47.00; for October, 47.00 to 47.50; for November, 47.50 to 48.00; for December, 48.00 to 48.50; for January, 48.50 to 49.00; for February, 49.00 to 49.50; for March, 49.50 to 50.00; for April, 50.00 to 50.50; for May, 50.50 to 51.00; for June, 51.00 to 51.50; for July, 51.50 to 52.00; for August, 52.00 to 52.50; for September, 52.50 to 53.00; for October, 53.00 to 53.50; for November, 53.50 to 54.00; 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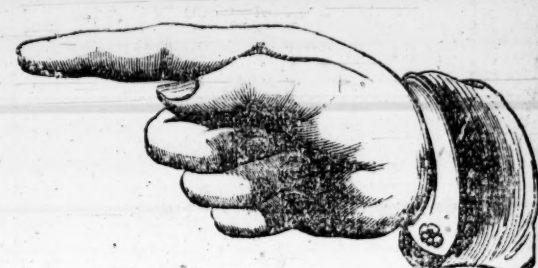
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If you want to buy any store fixtures see us; we will sell them cheap.

Our store crowded with buyers yesterday notwithstanding the bad weather.

Bargain hunters, now is your opportunity to buy.

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The continued storm of the past week, the opera, and the fact that it is Lent have conspired against social events of every nature. While Catholics and Episcopalians have been fasting, the ladies of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches have been observing missionary anniversaries, four days of last week having been devoted to this purpose.

The social event of the coming week will be the Bryson golden wedding, which occurs next Thursday evening at their residence, No. 1101 South Flower street.

Frederick Warde at the Grand Opera-house will prove a great attraction for lovers of Shakespeare.

A MOCK COURT.

A mock trial—the People of the State of California vs. Joseph Fowler, for forgery—was held in the hall of the Los Angeles Business College, on Main street, last Friday evening, the charge being that the defendant forged the name of a fellow-student to a check on the College National Bank, and received the cash on the same.

The plaintiff was represented by Louis P. Tappeler, defendant by Messrs. M. M. Levering and William M. Blatt. Prof. W. S. Norvell acted as judge. Jurymen, etc., being selected, the trial then proceeded, and was carried on in the usual style, viz: confounding the witnesses, puzzling of attorneys and confusing the jury, to the great amusement of the audience. The attorneys did, indeed, handle the case well, and after considerable excellent argument, the charge was submitted to the jury, who then retired. After due deliberation the foreman reported a verdict of not guilty.

Y.P.S.C.E. SOCIAL.

The regular monthly social of the Y. P.S.C.E. of the Christian Church was held last Friday evening at the residence of Miss Della Lockhart on Oak Street. The evening was spent in games, music and recitations. Among those present were Rev. A. C. Smith and wife, Misses Hassler, McFarlane, Brooks, McKeller, Lockhart, Ellington, Parsons, Smith, Moore, Claypool and Lottsch. Messrs. McFarlane, Anderson, Harper, Smith, Fruskett, Lampton, Lockhart and Cook.

MEDAL CONTEST.

A fair-sized audience assembled at the First English Lutheran Church last Friday evening, to listen to the oratorical efforts of half a dozen young people, who were contesting for the Cooper silver medal. The affair was in charge of Mrs. Lucy Blanchard, superintendent of the Loyal Temperance Legion, and the participants were members of the Legion.

Maeder, Carley and Herman, being especially fine. All the recitations were well rendered, but the committee were unanimous in awarding the medal to Miss Laura Longley, who excelled in memory, gesture, articulation, voice culture, heart and energy, which were the basis of judgment. All the selections were of a temperance character.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

Last Friday evening the friends of Miss Nettie Kiger tendered her surprise party, it being her eighteenth birthday, at her residence No. 780 Castelar street. The young hostess was completely surprised, but she was equal to the occasion, and, as if by magic, she transformed the large and spacious parlor into a veritable flower bower, and at once proceeded to entertain her friends.

Refreshments were served, which again showed that Miss Kiger is an adept in the art of entertaining. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Moody, Mr. and Mrs. Percy E. Fuller, Misses V. Kate Swezea, Nettie Kiger, Alice Chadsey, Grace Merrill, Lou Marshall, Ida Ryan, Lizzie Kitchie, Sadie Swezea, Emma Houghton, Merrill Little, Ethel Moody, Messrs. H. S. Merrill, Eddie Hamilton, Joe Moody, Jack Murry, Earl Kiger, Jay Swezea, Ray Moody, F. M. Eisenkiger, Leonzo Fumadad Conklin, John C. Kiger, Dr. C. J. Wallace, Thomas Kiger.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hill from Skowhegan, Me., are guests of the Rev. W. W. Welsh, West Adams street.

Miss Kate Rix of South Grand avenue has gone to Arizona on a ten days' visit. The Oxymer Club will be entertained by Mrs. Mills next Monday evening at her residence, No. 129 South Olive street.

The University W.C.T.U. will give a dime social at the residence of Mrs. Tilden on Athena street, on Monday evening.

W. A. Havemeyer, the Chicago sugar king, who has been spending some time together with his wife and daughter, at the Raymond, is now with them in San Francisco.

Mrs. Meyer Lewis and family are visiting Mrs. Lewis's parents in Alameda. Miss Annie Pittener of Ventura will arrive in the city on Tuesday en route Colton to attend the wedding of her sister, whose marriage to Mr. Durbin, formerly of Los Angeles, now of Ventura, will take place on the 21st.

W. G. Silcox, cashier of the Portsmouth National Bank, Portsmouth, O., accompanied by his wife and daughter, is visiting his brother-in-law, W. B. Stewart, No. 664 West Washington street.

And now Ward McAllister insists that the President and Mrs. Cleveland shall become leaders of Washington society. He argues that fashionable society is entitled to recognition from the President, and in a lengthy dissertation goes on to show Mr. Cleveland his plain duty in this respect.

Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, at Hotel Lincoln, entertained at a luncheon Mr. Harrison and family and Mr. Pieper and family, in honor of Mrs. Dr. Goheen of Minneapolis, on Wednesday last.

The wife of Congressman D. R. Henderson of Dubuque, Iowa, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. Koester, No. 529 West Second street.

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MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The Examiner of recent date, in speaking of San Francisco choirs, says of Miss Katherine Kimball, formerly of this city:

"Miss Katherine Kimball is the soprano of the First Congregational Church. Born in Bridgetown, Me., she first began her musical studies there, and afterward took three courses in Boston under various teachers. Her real work, however, did not begin until later, when she studied for five years under Mrs. H. E. Sawyer, a pupil of Manuel Garcia and Randegger, two famous teachers in London. Her first appearance in public was as soprano in Dr. Means's church at Dorchester, near Boston. There she remained but a short time, and, on account of an attack of bronchitis, came to California. Her first residence here was in Los Angeles, where she sang for a short period of time in the First Universalist Church in Pasadena and the First Baptist Church in Los Angeles. She then received an engagement in St. Vincent's, where she remained eighteen months, afterward coming to San Francisco.

"Upon her arrival here Miss Kimball secured an engagement in the First Congregational Church, where she has been the soprano for the past six months. She has had some experience in opera, and sang the part of 'Aida' in the opera of the same name while in Boston. She has also sung in the oratorios 'The Creation,' 'Elijah' and 'Strabath Mater.'

"Miss Kimball's voice is a mezzo-soprano of fine quality, and the public will have a chance to hear it soon, as she sings at the next concert of the Loring Club."

A cut of Miss Kimball accompanies the article.

MUSICAL RECITAL.

Notwithstanding the stormy weather there was a good audience to greet Mrs. Fayman and her pupils on Wednesday evening at the Second Presbyterian Church, on the occasion of their musical recital.

The applause and flowers received by Mrs. Fayman in response to her solo, "Waiting," with violin obligato, showed how pleased every one was to hear her voice again, several months having elapsed since she sang in public, on account of a throat trouble, from which she has entirely recovered. In response to the encore she sang, "In Beautiful Seville."

Mrs. Stevens, who has a sweet contralto voice, sang a duet with Mrs. Fayman, that was very pleasing, her voice blending well with the clear soprano. The pupils each deserve praise, their playing reflecting great credit upon their teacher.

Y.M.C.A. CONCERT.

The last concert in the regular Y.M.C.A. winter course occurs next Wednesday evening, conducted by Messrs. F. A. Bacon and M. F. Mason, who will be assisted by local musicians.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC OPENING.

Formal opening of O. Stewart Taylor's School of Music, Opera and Drama, will be held Monday evening, March 13, at No. 418 South Broadway.

The entertainment will consist of a musical programme, in which Mr. Taylor will be assisted by such well-known artists as Miss June Reed, Mr. Forest Cheney and Mr. O. W. Kyle. The second part of the programme will be a reproduction of the second and third acts of 'The Chimes of Normandy,' which was so successfully given by Mr. Taylor's company in the fall.

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It is thoroughly sterilized and cannot contain any disease germs.

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Try it on oat meal and Germea.

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TWELFTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1893.—TWENTY PAGES.

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"PLAY BALL!"

Ball Tossers Talk of the Campaign.

The Coming Season Will Be One of Unusual Interest.

The Question, Is, Does the Public Want Good Ball?

John M. Ward Thinks So—Brush, Powers, Talcott and Van Cott Express Opinions—Discussion of the Question of New Rules.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

The outlook for baseball for 1893 is brighter than it has been for five years, and this may be taken for all it is worth. To be sure it is the custom of managers and players to say every spring that "the game will take a fresh boom," "things never looked brighter,"

they are playing good ball, and their critics support them well, there is every reason to believe that the season will be good all over the country. Baseball would prosper better without any New York club than with a poor one, for other clubs, and the baseball patrons in general, get their stimulus not only from the Giants' good work, but from the influence of the metropolitan papers as well. It has been my observation that the cities that have won the championship one or two seasons have dropped completely out of interest in the game to such an extent that they did not support their club.

They have reached their limit when the pennant has been won, and that seems to satisfy them, instead of stimulating them to keep up the support of their home team. It has been the case with Buffalo, with Providence, with Detroit. It had its effect in New York, and was too much for Chicago, and in the association, Columbus, Louisville and St. Louis are other evidences of what I say.

The quarrel among the clubs themselves and the disappearance of the favorites from New York and other of the leading clubs also had much to do with dampening the popular enthusiasm.

by us, however. Kelly is a good man, and I want him if he will come. He likes to dally and hang off a while, but I think he will sit on our bench this season. With regard to the proposed rule of putting the pitcher's box back further, I am not in favor of moving it more than five or six feet, anyhow. If they find that the pitcher is unable to get the ball over the plate at that distance it may be necessary to increase the size of the plate. For this reason the Committee on Rules should be empowered to make any changes at any time which the actual play shows to have become expedient.

JOHN M. WARD.

I look for a complete revival in baseball affairs this season. I cannot see how it can be otherwise with the changes that have been made. With John M. Ward as our captain the New York team can hold its own, and speaking for the game in general, I am glad to see that there will be more equality among the teams of the league than was the case last season. All the star players will not be in one or two nines, and this is as it should be. Baseball is the great American game, and I want to see it played to the full. I want to see the game in which the power as president of the home team

winners in a canter. Mike Kelly is one of these, and I hope he will sign the contract to play here. Aside from his excellent playing qualities, he is a popular man with the baseball public and with the team. His very presence and his incessant good nature have stimulated the Boston team and pulled them out of many a hole. I believe he'll wear a "New York" shirt this season. Chicago had hard luck last year, too, and the weather was largely responsible. For an actual fact, from the opening of the season, early in April, up to July 4, it rained all the time, and every baseball day when the Chicago were booked to play on their own grounds. Game after game was postponed or called on account of rain. This handicaps and discourages a team, and even "Old Anse" lost heart, as well as temper. After July 4, however, they picked up and played well.

As to the salaries, I am in favor of a reduction all along the line. A few years ago when a man got \$30,000 a season he was the talk of the country. Now that is considered a meager sum. On account of the two associations last year the salaries have been cut down against the other in the matter of salary, and go with whichever offered the biggest pay. Now, with only one association to deal with, he will be glad to sign even at 25 per cent. reduction.

Doing away with the second championship series is another good move. Last year the season began the middle of April and lasted until October. This year it opens about May 1 and closes early in September. There were 154 games last year; there will be 132 this. That makes the season long enough to satisfy the appetite of the most desperate fan.

I cannot see why New York should not be a pennant winner this year, and why baseball in general should not prosper with old-time success.

P. T. POWERS.

TALCOTT AT THE FAIR

His Words Will Inspire Them With Hopes for a "Velling" Season. If my judgment does not go wholly wrong, this is going to be the most prosperous season baseball has known in years. I don't speak altogether from a box office standpoint, either, when I make this statement. I mean it will be, as the critics say of a new play, an artistic as well as a financial success. Better ball will be played this season and the contests will be more exciting, and fever heat will be the prevailing temperature.

There are several things that go to back up this bold declaration. In the first place the relative strength of the twelve teams will be more even than it was last year. During the season of 1892 there were a number of teams that were little better than amateurs. The election of a new president will have a good effect. A very important matter yet to be decided is the distance which shall separate the pitcher's box from the batter this season. Some are in favor of placing it in the center of the diamond. This suggestion was advanced by Mr. Richter, editor of the Sporting Life, Philadelphia, and he has won many over to his way of thinking. The theory of this is that it will lessen the speed of the ball and give the batter a better show. In recent years the game has been between pitchers entirely, and much of the old-time excitement produced by hard hitting has vanished. Mr. Richter believes if there was more slugging, resulting in fewer 1-0 games, there would be more fan and deeper interest. Capt. John Ward of our team believes that the pitcher's box should not be immediately placed further back than five feet—or eight, at the most—from the present position.

Another wise alteration in the rules is the doing away with the flat bat used in sacrifice hitting. Speaking for the Giants alone, I believe they will be conquerors this year. With John Ward, and the prospect of other good men for the team, there is every reason to believe we shall be in it, and stay in it from start to finish.

As to salaries, I may say that Mr. Ward signed for a very small sum—much less than he has played for in many years. I cannot say how much it is, but it's a very humble stipend for a man of Ward's worth. He has looked at the matter in the same sensible light that he views everything, and for this he deserves great praise. The men whom he will engage will be asked to sign contracts at salaries that would have sent horrors over them last year. It's a case of fish or cut bait, however, this year, and I believe all of the men prefer to fish. I can say this much: \$24,000 will be a big salary. The season is only six months' long, and \$400 a month is not such a miserable sum, after all. When Ward told Mike Kelly this, the king laughed, and said, "Why, say, Johnnie, that wouldn't buy my cigarettes." But "Kelly" was joking. He wanted to come to us last season. He wouldn't take him at the time he could come.

So far as I now can venture to predict, the Giants, will, besides Kelly, be made up of the following: Ed Crane; catcher, Boyle, McMahon, and Doyle, the last an emergency man; first base, Roger Connor, of last year's Philadelphia team, or if we can't get him, a man equally as good; second base, Ward; third base, Kelly in shortstop; Fuller; right field, Tiersen; center field, Lyons; left field, probably Burke of last year's team.

That would make a nine hard to beat. While Ward's loss will be keenly felt in Brooklyn, his place on the diamond will be well supplied by Ed Richter, who leaves Washington to go to Brooklyn in exchange for Joyce, last year's third baseman.

Speaking of low salaries, Tony Mulane, the pride of the Cincinnati team, has signed for \$2100 to play in that city again. This, with Ward's salary, shows how the men in the business look at the matter. They realize that this year is to be a test one in baseball history, and that to make the game a success after the fashion of former years, they must put their shoulders to the wheel and not let a matter of a few hundred dollars stand in the way of their laboring for the upbuilding of the national game of America.

E. B. TALCOTT.

[Copyright, 1893.]

There is no other work in the world of which so many copies are printed annually as of the Chinese almanac. The number is estimated at several millions. This almanac is printed at Peking, and is a monopoly of the empire. It not only predicts the weather, but notes the days that are reckoned lucky or unlucky for commencing any undertaking, for applying remedies in diseases, for marrying and for burying.

A number of orders have been given to Philadelphia iron workers for machinery to be used in distilling alcohol from sweet potatoes. A gallon of alcohol can be distilled from a bushel of sweet potatoes at a small cost.

LOADS OF GOLD.

How the Precious Metal is Transported.

A Truckman Who Has Carried Six Billions of Gold.

Three Life-size Solid Statues of Grover Cleveland.

And Three Solid Gold Images of Baby Ruth Could Be Made Out of One Month's Exportations—Stories About Gold.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

New York, Feb. 27.—It is an old saying among Americans that any fool can make money, but it takes a wise man to keep it. This would seem to indicate a national failing, and as a matter of fact Uncle Sam, not less than his children, seems disposed to deal out his treasures of gold and silver with such a lavish hand that one might fancy there was no end to them.

Take these exports of gold to foreign countries, which one reads so much in the financial articles. One cannot pick up a newspaper without being informed that another \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 worth of gold has been sent abroad. One sometimes asks himself where all this gold comes from, which seems to be going away from the United States into the

happened some years ago when an immense gold bar, weighing nearly the weight of the world has ever seen—was brought to New York from Helena, Mont., to be purified at the assay office. This bar was so enormous, being two feet long and about ten inches square, that it was placed in the window of the Chase National Bank for curious people to stare at. Some way in the back posted a notice in the window, which read as follows: "This bar of gold is worth \$100,846.29, and will be given to any man who can carry it away."

This was in the days before the men of Sandow's prowess had been discovered, and as the bar weighed over five hundred pounds, no one was valiant enough to claim it.

Now for the way in which all this gold is transported from one part of the city to another, usually from the sub-treasury to the banking house which ships it, and from there to the steamers. Any way you care to stroll down Broad street you will find, rain or shine, standing at the corner of Exchange place, a gruff, grizzly, weather beaten man about 60, who seems to have nothing to do but hang around a red-painted truck and occasionally walk over to a slate hanging by a rusty nail against the building, and scrutinize it as if he were a schoolboy studying a hard sum in division.

Do not pass this man by because he is roughly dressed, he is worthy of all the attention you can give him. He is John Barkley, who for thirty years past has monopolized the curious business of trucking gold and silver in New York City. Mr. Barkley has had entrusted to his care more coin and bullion than could be equalled by all the fortunes of all the millionaires in this country and France and England added together. He has trucked gold in bars, bags and

bricks all the way from City Hall to Forty-second street, allowing that the bricks were made in New York. The bricks were shaped like the ordinary brick of clay, which would make each one worth about \$8000, there would be enough of them piled one on top of the other to make a column of solid gold higher than all the steeples of all the churches in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Brooklyn, placed one above the other, and leave room enough at the top to pile on all the front doors of all the saloons in all those cities!

Or if this amount of gold were stretched into wire it would make a golden ladder long enough to reach from here to the moon, with an end dangling over long enough to reach all the way around the earth. It would weigh more than all the people in all the theaters of New York, if they were all crowded to their utmost capacity at the same place in New York. Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Brooklyn, placed one above the other, and leave room enough at the top to pile on all the front doors of all the saloons in all those cities!

To give one final comparison, if flattened out into gold leaf it would furnish enough to gild sheets to print the editions of all the Sunday newspapers in the United States and allow them to choose a day when their circulations would reach their high-water marks, and their number of pages would reach its maximum!

These are some of the things which could be done with the gold John Barkley has trucked through the streets of this city, and yet he is a poor man!

When the gold reaches the steamer's dock it is handed over to the purser, or third officer, who then becomes entirely responsible for it until its delivery on the other side of the ocean to the bankers' agents. The entire amount is insured for its full value, the rate being about one-eighth of 1 per cent., and the steamship company charges about the same for carrying the precious load.

All the great transatlantic liners are now built with special treasure rooms, which are sometimes placed amidships, as in La Champagne, and sometimes far aft, as in the Aurania. This room is an iron-walled vault, about 8 or 10 feet in each dimension, and entered only from the top by a hatch about a yard square. The iron walls are three or four inches thick, with an array of bolts, bars and locks sufficient to baffle an expert burglar for a long time. I visited one of these treasure vaults not long ago, and felt as if I were entering a tomb. It is deep down in the bowels of the ships, below everything else, and practically right on the vessel's keel.

"Did you ever hear of the treasure-room of any steamer being robbed?" I asked the officer who accompanied me. "I did," he replied, "but only in one case. That was years ago, on the Pacific, when the passage took so long as to give the men abundant time to do mischief. They drilled through the iron walls from the hold, and when the vault was opened at the end of the voyage \$14,000 worth of gold dust was missing. The thieves were never caught, so far as I know."

Not so interesting than the method of transporting gold across the ocean and from one part of the city to the other is the way in which it is carried across the continent. Every one remembers the \$20,000,000 gold train which came from San Francisco to New York last summer. This train was composed of five cars, each of which was proof, and guarded by fifty men. The gold, done up in bags containing \$5000 each, was packed in coffin-like boxes—small coffins, of course—each containing \$40,000 worth. Each box with its contents weighed 160 pounds, and was packed in a wooden crate, the disk of the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco. There were 500 of these boxes. The train left on time and arrived on time, with no accident or incident, and the whole thing was greatly to the credit of the Treasury Department. It is an interesting fact that the unloading of this gold at the Sub-Treasury, and twenty men were kept working like beavers for two weeks following counting the immense sum.

Not a dollar was missing. I called at the assay office the other day to give the men some information about the quantities of gold which have been sent abroad in recent years. It seems that while the United States has been steadily drained of a portion of its gold during the whole century, it is only during the last two years that the amounts sent away have become noticeably greater than the amounts received back again.

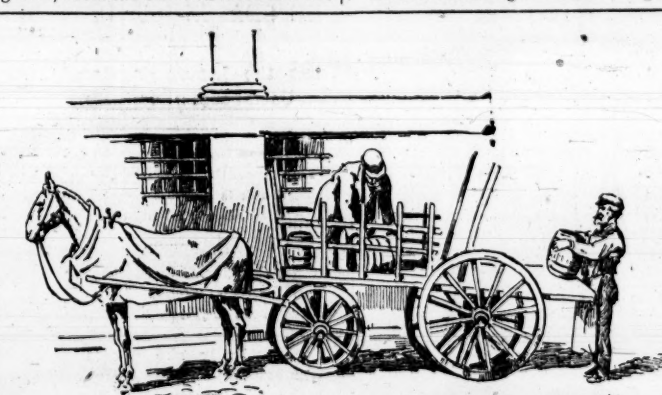
In 1891 over \$65,000,000 worth of gold was exported, against \$8,000,000 imported. In 1892 \$70,000,000 was exported, against \$8,500,000 which came back. The Director of the Mint in his last report explains this rather unsatisfactory state of affairs on the grounds that there has been raised in the mind of European investors a distrust of United States securities, caused by the increasing preponderance of silver over gold in the reserve held for the redemption of our paper currency. To put it more plainly, foreigners holding American securities are afraid of being paid in depreciated silver and are selling out while they are sure of getting gold.

I asked one of the officials at the assay office how large an amount of gold he believed had been exported by the United States during the past fifty years.

"It is possible to get at that approximately," he answered, "by subtracting all the gold, both in coin and bullion, which is now in the United States from the entire amount which has been produced from the mines during the fifty years you wish to consider. There is altogether in the country today gold to the amount of \$664,275,335. During the past fifty years the entire product of gold in the country has been nearly the value of \$1,000,000,000, which leaves a difference to be accounted for as you see, of some \$1,200,000,000 worth of gold. Of this certainly not more than one-fourth has been used in the arts, so that it is safe to say that in the last fifty years the United States has been drained of over \$800,000,000 worth of gold. The largest part of this amount was sent away between the years 1850 and 1870, during the great gold production. During the last twenty years, with the exception of the last two years, the imports of gold have almost equaled the exports, and in some years have exceeded them."

It should be noted that, in spite of the large movement of gold from the United States during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1892, there was a net increase in the gold stock of the country aggregating \$17,792,483, against a loss of \$1,000,000 in the preceding year of \$48,980,177, while the stock of silver increased \$48,938,804.

This shows that the gold and silver mines in the United States are not idle. Geologists consider kerosene to be animal oil. Hence, what we burn in lamps is the remains of long extinct monsters of the earth.



John Barkley's truck loading up with kegs of gold at the sub-treasury.

pockets of other nations, and how it is that we always have an abundance left in the treasury. We are rich and can afford it—that is the explanation which may or may not be satisfactory to the average poor man!

The reader who knows that the country only produces from its gold mines about \$80,000,000 worth per annum is apt to be puzzled by these statements. He does not see how the tide can always run one way and never the other. The fact is, although this country is making such lavish purchases abroad that gold has to be sent over frequently to square the accounts, yet it must not be forgotten that a considerable amount of this exported gold does come back again in one way or another. It is only during certain portions of the year—the spring ordinarily—that the balance is against us, and at other times the steamers come back from Europe with treasures of gold in their strong boxes, but, as no attention is paid to this, the fact is overlooked. Besides that, a large sum of gold is received annually in payment of custom dues, the greater part of which are settled in gold.

Whatever the reasons, however, for this flux and reflux of the precious metal, the fact remains that many millions of dollars' worth of it are shifting every year between America and Europe, and as may be easily imagined, the transportation of only a single one of these millions is a matter of some importance. How much do you suppose \$1,000,000 worth of gold would weigh boxed up and put on an ordinary pair of scales? Somewhere in the neighborhood of two tons, varying according to the weight of the boxes and the alloy of gold! And how many tons of gold do you suppose have been shipped from New York to Europe since New Year's day—say during the month of January? Not less than eighteen tons, and yet the annual spring exportation has not yet begun!

That will give you an idea of the enormous scale on which this gold exportation is carried on! The steamer La Champagne alone, on her trip begun January 21, carried from New York eighty-seven kegs of gold, each keg containing ten canvas bags, and each bag containing double eagles, eagles and half-eagles to the amount of \$6000. Each of these kegs, although not much larger than those commonly used by grocers, weighed rather more than the average heavy man, so that in these days to say that a person is worth his weight in gold does not mean so very much after all. Grover Cleveland is a man of substantial avoirdupois, and yet enough gold was sent from New York during the month of January just past to represent the weight of the "Man of Destiny" seventy-five times over. That does not mean that there would have been gold enough to make seventy-five life-size solid images of Grover Cleveland, because such an image would weigh about twenty times more than the man himself, or somewhere in the neighborhood of three tons. As only twenty tons of gold was exported during this month, it will be seen that there would have been only enough gold to make three life-size solid gold statues of Mr. Cleveland with two tons left over for three solid gold images of Baby Ruth.

In these calculations I am assuming that gold is weighed like bricks or pig iron by ordinary avoirdupois weight, whereas as every schoolboy knows, it is really measured in Troy weight—quite a difference thing.

While they were loading all this treasure into the Champagne one of the kegs fell overboard and caused a great commotion among the loungers about the dock until it was finally fished up, none the worse for the wetting. One is amazed to think of the quantities of gold which must be lying in various places at the bottom of the sea waiting for some one to bring them to the surface and be a Monte Cristo for the rest of his days. The chances are, however, that in the lapse of years these sunken treasures have become so deeply imbedded in the mud as to make their recapture almost impossible, for it must not be forgotten that gold is nine times heavier than water—a gallon of liquid gold would weigh nearly 200 pounds.

And speaking of what gold weighs suggests an amusing incident which

happened some years ago when an immense gold bar, weighing nearly the weight of the world has ever seen—was brought to New York from Helena, Mont., to be purified at the assay office. This bar was so enormous, being two feet long and about ten inches square, that it was placed in the window of the Chase National Bank for curious people to stare at. Some way in the back posted a notice in the window, which read as follows: "This bar of gold is worth \$100,846.29, and will be given to any man who can carry it away."

This was in the days before the men of Sandow's prowess had been discovered, and as the bar weighed over five hundred pounds, no one was valiant enough to claim it.

Now let us see how Barkley attends to this singular business. He gets on order on the slate to bring, say \$2,000,000 worth of gold to some great banking house by 2 o'clock the next day. At 10 o'clock in the morning he calls at the Sub-Treasury, where the firm in question has deposited \$2,000,000 worth of gold certificates in exchange for the coin they want. The gold is put into kegs, as already explained, carefully weighed, for the weight gives the value not less accurately than would be done by counting each coin, and then rolled out through the back door on a waiting cart, where Barkley's clerks and office boys standing about to watch the operation. Barkley and his assistants quickly load the kegs securely, handling them, however, with about as much care as baggage men display in regard to Saratoga trunks, and then, with \$500,000 worth or more on each truck, they are rattled off down the street with no other guard than two or three men sitting about on the load lazily and not looking in the least formidable. All the same they have their revolvers ready, each one of them, and would make a hard fight should any enterprising scamp try to interfere with them.

I asked Barkley one day if, during his long experience, he had ever had anything stolen from his trucks.

"Never but once," he said, "and that was a very foggy day seven or eight years ago when I was carrying a load of silver over to the North River. It was so foggy that a couple of sneak-thieves came up behind and managed to get one of the bars off the truck without our seeing them. How they did it is more than I know, for a silver bar weighs about seven or five pounds and is worth nearly \$1000."

"Did you ever catch the fellows," I asked.

"They caught themselves. You see they were such fools they thought the bar they had stolen was lead and sold it to a junk dealer for \$6 or \$7. The junk dealer was as ignorant as they were and in trying to dispose of the lead got himself caught."

"And who was held responsible for the loss of the bar?"

Barkley looked at me as if the question was a personal affront. "I can't say who would have been held responsible. What I know is that the bar was found missing about 10 o'clock one night and that I had paid to the Bankers who entrusted it to me its full value before 9 o'clock the next morning."

That shows what kind of a man John Barkley is. When the load of gold or silver has been delivered at the banking house the kegs and boxes are opened and the coin counted over carefully. Then it is repacked and turned over once more to Barkley, who takes it to the steamer, a man representing the banking house riding beside him on his seat.

"What do you call a fair load of gold?" I asked Barkley. "Oh, from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 worth, but I have carried as much as \$8,000,000 worth in a single day."

"And you keep this up all through the year?"

"From January to December, sir, and I have been doing it since 1860."

Taking the average amount of gold transported each year and making the calculation for this period, one arrives at the amazing conclusion that John Barkley has in his lifetime trucked about \$6,000,000,000 worth of gold, which is a rather considerable amount, in fact, representing the value of all the gold which has been extracted from all the gold mines of the world up to the present time. That means that Barkley has trucked 10,000 tons of solid gold, an amount which would be sufficient to pave Broadway with gold



NATIONAL LEAGUE MAGNATES.

etc., but they have never made such predictions with as much reason and right as this year.

Just why this is so will be told better in the managers and players own words. But, taking everything into consideration, it is hard to believe anything else. There are three main reasons on which to base this assumption. First—The Presidential campaign is over with, and little as some may think it, the baseball season is as much affected by this quadrennial event as the theatres and business generally.

Second—There is only one association of clubs—the National League—and competition will be less and the interest in the great contest proportionately greater.

Third—There will be only one championship season. The experiment of two seasons was tried last year and, as every follower of the game can tell, it was not a success. One club had it all its own way the first series, and another club in the second. The season was much too long.

BRUSH AND THE BOOM.

He Also Promises to do Some "Brooming" and "Grooming" in Cincinnati.

We have labored over this business considerably the past six months, and if baseball does take a mighty big boom this summer I will be very much fooled. Every objectionable feature that the directors have believed has handicapped us in past years has been speedily and completely done away with. Exorbitant salaries, double championship series, competing associations, the rule with regard to contract jumping, everything has been dealt with summarily, and now we start in a season of honest, conscientious ball playing, with no fear of outside interference or trouble among clubs because of greater salary inducements. In other words, we mean to give the public the kind of ball they saw in 1888, and for several years before that. They'll see more hard hitting, more base running and larger scores this year, and the games for this season will be more entertaining a Park.

We propose to make a big for ladies' attendance this year, too. There was a time when box parties at the ball games were as well and usual affairs as box parties at the theater. Too much professionalism, however, hurt this very desirable feature. In England the ladies are as regular enthusiastic attendants at the cricket games as the men. That's what we want in this country. As to which team will win the pennant, that is already a foregone conclusion—Cincinnati, of course. Charley Comiskey will again captain and manage the team, and before he takes his men south for practice I may be able to announce some important additions to my nine. The Reds are out for the flag this season, and no mistake. They have had it faunted in their faces long enough. Next fall it will float from the flagstaff at Exposition Park.

JOHN T. BRUSH.

JOHN M. WARD ON NEW RULES. They Should Be Made Wherever They Seem Expedient or Necessary.

I think the result of the coming season depends largely upon the success of the New York and Chicago teams. If

slam. Now I believe the public has tired of poor ball and has had enough of it, and I will support a good club.

We will give New York as good a club this year as possible under the circumstances. You know there has been a cut all along the line, and there may be some trouble in getting the boys to sign. These gentlemen who are supporting baseball in New York are not dependent on what they get out of it for a livelihood, it is true, and yet they are not exactly in it for their health. They have been going down in their pockets year after year and paying for the losses without a murmur, it is

to promote the interests of the national sport.

CONNELLEY VAN COTT, President.

POWERS IS CONFIDENT.

He Looks for the "Old-time" Enthusiasm Again This Year.

I look for a genuine old-time, exciting baseball season this year, just such a one as we used to have ten years ago, before salaries were so large and good players so plentiful. The West was successful enough last year from a financial standpoint, but the East got



nothing more than fair that once in a while they should be allowed to end a season with something to their credit. We players owe it to them to meet them half way and share the burden of keeping up the game. I believe most of the men understand this, and will sign without a protest.

Chicago has got to have a cracking good team this season if she wants to make it pay. The World's Fair will take many people there, but there are other attractions as well as baseball to see, and unless the team is of exceptional excellence it won't come out any better next September than it did last. The Centennial killed baseball in '76 in Philadelphia for the same reason.

With regard to Kelly, I can say that he has been sent a big contract to fill out and sign. The amount of salary we can afford to pay him has been filled out

hit hard. Then, too, New York's hard luck cut considerable of a figure in the general depression, for you may talk as you like, when the Giants are leading the race baseball is more prosperous and the interest is greater. When they are down in the middle, or toward the tail end of the percentage list, the interest lags. I am an old and close student of the fortunes and changes of baseball, and I know this to be the case. Chicago, Boston and other cities will laugh at such a statement, but it is a proven fact all the same.

If I could have gotten the team I wanted last year the result would have been far different. With such an excellent manager and player and drawing card as John Ward at the head, the Giants ought to be winners this year, and if the men with whom Ward is now negotiating are secured they will be

1990

MEN WE ALL KNOW

Stories About a Half Dozen Famous Men.

Senator Squire Talks of Puget Sound's Wonderful Gold Mines.

Hansbrough Speaks of Politics in the Northwest.

Something About Tom Ochiltree and His Nitrate King—How Ochiltree Lost a Million Dollars—Charles Dickens and Bret Harte.

How John Wamaker Fought the Ocean—John T. Mitchell and Philletus Sawyer—How the latter was First Elevated to the Senate.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1893.—I had a chat the other night with Senator Watson C. Squire about the gold regions of Puget Sound. He says that the output of metal in his State of Washington will probably surpass that of Colorado. He is not interested in the mines himself, for he has all he can do to take care of his property without making new investments. He is one of the richest men in the Northwest and his real-estate assessments in Seattle amount to, I am told, about \$1,000,000, and he pays three times the salary of a Cabinet minister on them in taxes every year. He has all sorts of interests in the northwest, and, among other pet investments, is a dairy farm from which he sells \$25 worth of milk every day, and on which he has some of the best Holsteins you can find in the country. Said Senator Squire: "These gold regions are about sixty miles from Seattle, and railroads are now being built to them. The miners are at work, but they have as yet no means of getting their ore to the markets. One of the largest companies is that which owns the Moreau Chrome mine, and which has a capital of about five million dollars. They have, I am told, already invested about three million dollars, and they think their lead is one of the finest that has ever been discovered. The men who own this mine are Rockefeller, Colby and Hoyt. They are all rich men. Colby was the head of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, Rockefeller is one of the rich Standard Oil men—I am not sure whether it is John or his brother—and Mr. Hoyt is another rich man, who comes from New York. These men are all level-headed. They have made some money in other investments in Washington Territory, and they expect to make a fortune out of their mines. There are other camps which have equally good indications, and as soon as the country is opened up there will be a great rush to the gold fields. The Great Northern road will soon be through to Seattle, and we expect that the town will jump from now on. It now has about sixty thousand people, and it is not much more than ten years old."

Senator Hansbrough tells me that the Northwest is picking up and its prospects are bright. He says that a curious thing occurred as to the recent elections which shows how times affect parties. In every district where they had extraordinarily large crops the Republican majority was large, and where the crops were poor the people voted the Democratic ticket.

A BREAKFAST WITH BUFFALO BILL. I see that Tom Ochiltree is to manage the horses of the nitrate king, Col. Thomas North, which are to be run at the Chicago Derby. I met Col. Ochiltree in London this last summer. He has pleasant rooms there within a stone's throw of the big theaters and just off Piccadilly, and is as well known in London as in the United States. He is on friendly terms with the English lords and dukes, and he always has more invitations than he can accept. Ochiltree is a great friend of North, and he and North were interested to some extent in Buffalo Bill's show, which had such a successful run in London last summer. Buffalo Bill is also one of the lions of London, and I remember a pretty breakfast that I had last summer at the show grounds. I got a note from Col. Cody asking me if I would not come out to take an American breakfast with him. The breakfast hour was 12 o'clock, and when I came up to the tent I was received by Gen. Joseph B. Williams, who is the counsel of the Equitable Life Insurance Company in London, and who was introduced to him as the cook of the introduction. Gen. Williams, from neck to feet, was covered with a big white apron, and his cuffs were pushed back in the most approved style. He took me into Buffalo Bill's tent and introduced me to the breakfast party. This consisted of Mrs. Brown Potter, the actress; Henry Labouchere, the editor of Truth, and his wife, T. P. O'Connor, who has taken Parnell's place to a large extent in Parliament, and his wife, and Col. Ochiltree. Shortly after this we sat down to breakfast, and it was a first-class feast of fried chicken, corn-dodgers and all the other good things which are so well known in America, but which you cannot get in England. There were all sorts of drinkables, from water and milk to champagne and whisky, and I was surprised to see that both Buffalo Bill and Tom Ochiltree stuck to milk.

HOW TOM OCHILTREE LOST A MILLION. During the dinner the conversation was spicy and lots of good stories were told. The subject of money-making came up, and Tom Ochiltree said: "Did you ever know that I came within an ace of making a million dollars? Well, I did, and I lost it through my reputation for exaggeration. It was at a dinner at John Chamberlain's in Washington, and Senator Hearst, John Russell Young and several other prominent Americans were at the table with me. We got to telling stories over the wine and the wine, and Senator Hearst, whom you know died worth several million pounds, was giving his early experiences. He told how he amassed his great fortune, and he described the struggles of his early life. He told how he worked and saved to get enough money to take him to California. He described his long and weary journey in a wagon across the plains, and grew pathetic as he spoke of his hardships along the Platte River in Nebraska. When they came to the river they found a flood had made it almost impassable, and they waited for days for the river to go down. The waters, however, increased instead of diminishing, and they were in despair. 'At last,' said Senator Hearst, 'four or five of us concluded to make a raft and get across by it. We tied a lot of wagon beds together, put our bedding in them, and finally had quite a respectable boat made. Then the question was to get a rope across the raging torrent, in order to pull the raft over. No one of the

party could swim, and for even the bravest swimmer it looked like death to go into that raging flood. We cast about for some time as to what to do, until at last a little red-headed, blue-eyed boy came to us and said that he could swim the river, and that he could carry the rope over in his teeth. He was sturdy, muscular and courageous, and we concluded to let him do it. He jumped into the river, and after wonderful exertions reached land. Two hours later we were on the other side, and gentlemen, I never felt so happy in my life. We threw up our hats and shouted for joy, and I never think of my early life but that I remember that red-headed boy. I have looked for him everywhere, and I cannot find him. Had he not been there I would have probably gone back to Missouri, and my gratitude to him is beyond description. Why, gentlemen, if I could find that red-headed boy today I would give him a million dollars. I mean what I say, I would give him a million dollars."

"Up to this time I had been very modest," continued Ochiltree, as he ran his hand through his auburn locks, and then brushed the back of it across his blue eyes, while his fat, rosy cheeks shone. "But I could stand it no longer. I rose and said with tears in my eyes: 'Senator, I was that red-headed boy.'"

"Hearst looked at me a moment. He then brought his feet down on the table so that the glasses rang, and exclaimed, with more emphasis than elegance, 'Tom Ochiltree, you are a blank blank liar, and so I lost the million.'"

A STORY OF BRET HARTE AND CHARLES DICKENS.

I heard two good stories of Bret Harte the other day. One was respecting his consulship at Glasgow. Bret Harte was made consul, but, as the story goes, he spent most of his time at London, though he was drawing his salary for his Glasgow consulship. He hardly knew the city. He was at one time traveling through Scotland with an English friend, and suddenly shot out of the country into Glasgow. As the train entered the city Mr. Harte said: "Why, this seems to be a fine town. What is its name?" "This," replied his friend, "is Glasgow, where you are consul." The Glasgow people did not like this treatment, and when I was in Scotland a few years ago I heard many unfavorable criticisms upon Mr. Harte's conduct in regard to this matter.

Bret Harte was a great admirer of Dickens, and I heard not long ago how he came to write that beautiful poem entitled "Dickens in Camp." He was editor of the Overland Monthly at the time and was trying hard to get a foothold in literature. He had written a number of stories that had attracted attention, but had as yet not acquired a literary standing, when the cable came announcing the death of Charles Dickens. As the cable was handed him, he was given also his mail for the day. Among the letters was one with an English postmark. He opened it, and found it to be a letter from Charles Dickens complimenting him on his poem entitled "The Outcast of Poker Flat." This, in connection with the cable, affected him so that he laid his head down on his desk and cried. With tears in his eyes he then took his pen, and wrote the poem "Little Nell in Camp." It came from the soul. It was one of the most beautiful things Bret Harte ever penned, and Foster, Dickens' biographer, calls it the most beautiful tribute that Dickens has ever received. This is a story that has been given to the public, and it came to me through one of the poet's friends from Bret Harte himself.

HOW JOHN WAMAKER FOUGHT THE OCEAN.

I find that a great many people admire Wamaker for his muscular religion, and the infidel world here at Washington has a sterling respect for working Christianity. The Salvation Army is popular among the statesmen, and even the agencies who are scattered here and there through both Houses of Congress are not backward in praising those Christians who work. I heard a Congressman say the other day that he had not been to church for a year, and that he never visited a Sunday-school, and he did not appear to have much faith in the sincerity of Sunday-school workers until I mentioned Wamaker. He then said: "I like John Wamaker, and I believe he is honest in all his works, and that he does good. I am going to visit him and his agency, and I am in Philadelphia, and he is the kind of a Christian I like. He is kind of a nerve to any of the preachers, and he is ready to fight anything. Why, Wamaker is so brave, that he would battle with the laws of nature! I have a cottage at Cape May, and he surprised us all there this last summer by making a fight with the ocean and winning. Wamaker's summer home at Cape May Point is just on the edge of the beach. The ocean has been creeping up to it very rapidly during the past year, and the authorities took action upon it, and sent word to Wamaker that he must move back the cottage. 'I won't do it,' he replied. 'I built that cottage to live in, and if there is anything that has to move it will be the ocean.' He then began to move back the ocean. He sent for pile-drivers from Philadelphia, and sunk great piles into the sand all along in front of his cottage, thus making a big breakwater which the ocean cannot cross. His cottage is now high and dry, and it is the same with his Christianity."

SENATOR SAWYER'S SUCCESSOR'S SENSIBLE SON.

Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin will probably spend a good part of his winters in Washington. He has made many friendships during his term in the Senate, and his income is so great that he can live where he pleases. He has a magnificent house here, which he built for his daughter at a cost of something like \$100,000, and he was worth half a dozen millions when he was elected to the Senate in 1880. He is one of the best business men in the United States and he has made his fortune since he was 81 years old. At this time he had saved only a little over \$200,000, and with this he went from his native town in New York to Wisconsin, and, by speculation, investment and hard work, so turned over his \$300,000 that he has now at least \$1,000,000 for every 50 cents he had then. His place in the Senate is taken by John L. Mitchell of Milwaukee, a man who is, perhaps, wealthier than he, and Wisconsin will still be represented by a millionaire.

Speaking of John L. Mitchell, he will be, next to Stanford, the richest man in Congress. He is the son of Alexander T. Mitchell, and his income something like a million a year. He is, with all this, as quiet and unassuming as though he lived upon a few thousands, and he shows his Scotch blood in his modest ways. I heard a very curious story of his boy the other day. This boy is about 12 years old, and he goes to a private school here in Washington. Among his friends is a young fellow whose father is connected with the Treasury Department, and who owns a fine place at Tacoma Park, near Washington. Not long ago young John Mitchell went out to see his friend, and when he came he had on a very fine tailor-made suit of clothes, and he looked as though he had just come out of a

bandbox. Shortly after arriving he said: "Felix, can't you give me a suit of your old clothes? I can't have any fun in these. They are too good to spoil." "Certainly," said Felix, and in a few minutes the millionaire's son was the raggedest and happiest boy in Maryland.

HOW SAWYER WAS ELECTED TO THE SENATE.

Speaking of Uncle Philletus, a Minnesota Congressman, who lives close to the Wisconsin line, told me the other day how he came to be elected to the Senate. He has the seat, you know, which was held by Angus Cameron. When Cameron's term expired he refused to run again, saying that it would cost him \$20,000 to be elected United States Senator and he could not afford it. Timothy Howe did not want the place and Cameron, Howe and Secretary Rusk discussed the matter together and decided that the best man to put up would be Uncle Philletus Sawyer. Sawyer had been in Congress for about ten years. He was known all over the State, and he was the most popular man in Wisconsin among the lumber men. It was decided to ask him to accept the nomination, and Uncle Rusk was asked to speak to him about it. The Legislature was in session, and it was necessary to have a man who would put some money into the campaign for legitimate expenses. Uncle Rusk called upon Uncle Philletus, and he told him that the Republicans of the State wanted him to run for Senator. He said Cameron was not going to run, and that the only man that could satisfy the people was himself. Uncle Philletus thought about it for a moment, and he said: "Well, I don't object to going to the Senate, and I think I could do some good there."

"But," said Uncle Jerry, "it will cost some money."

"Well, suppose it does," said Uncle Philletus. "I have made about \$800,000 out of my business this year and I think I could afford to put a little of it into the campaign for the party. I don't suppose it will cost a great amount."

"Oh, no," said Uncle Jerry, "not much. It might cost \$15,000 or \$20,000, but certainly not more than that."

"All right," said Uncle Philletus, "if the expenses are legitimate I will pay them."

After this nothing more was said about the proposed nomination and the people generally did not know that Sawyer would be a candidate. He began his work of once. He took a trip up through the lumber regions of Wisconsin, along the rivers down which the logs had to be floated, and he had hard times among the lumber men. They had cut great quantities of logs, but had no sale for them. Uncle Philletus knew them all. He would come to a camp, the owners of which were stuck with their lumber, and about the first thing they would say to him was: "He could not do something for them. He was, you know, one of the greatest lumber merchants of the State, and he invariably said in answer to this question: 'I will do what I can. How much lumber have you and what do you want for it?'"

"We have so many logs of such a character," they would reply, "and we will take such a figure for them."

"All right," would be Uncle Philletus's answer. "If the tally is correct I will take the lumber, and you can fix it at once to go down the river."

Then, just as he was about to start away, he would say: "By the way, John, I am dressing the leader of the camp by name. I want you to run as a candidate for the Legislature this year."

"But, Mr. Sawyer, I don't see how I can leave my business, but if you want me to go I will go." To this he replied: "I would like to have you go. There is going to be some important business done, and I think you ought to go."

"All right, Mr. Sawyer, I'll run."

The same programme would be enacted at the next camp, and Sawyer in this way picked out the legislators from the lumber districts, and without ever mentioning a word of his candidacy for the Senate, or saying anything about the obligations of the men to him. The men he selected were among the best men in the State, and they were so popular in their districts that their very names insured their election. Throughout his whole life Senator Sawyer has been a very liberal man to all church organizations. I don't think he has given to any idea of future favors; and during his campaign when it was a question of the Democrats or the Republican party carrying the Legislature he had only to drop a hint to his clerical force that he would like to have certain legislative candidates succeed, and he went in and worked for these candidates, and he was worth. They had no idea they were working for Mr. Sawyer for Senator, and when the legislators came to Madison they of course voted for him, and he had, I think, something like a two-thirds majority. A funny thing about his lumber speculation was that when he came back to Madison after making this tour he said to a friend there: "I have been buying a lot of lumber up the river, and I have spent \$150,000 for logs, upon which I don't know how much I am going to lose. I found the boys hard up, however, and I had to help them." He did not, however, let the \$150,000 go without trying to sell the logs, and he at once sent his man up the river to see that they were properly raffled to the markets, and he instructed him to tell the men just what they would bring. Said he: "I don't want to keep them a day, and I want them sold for just what you can get for them." They were sold, and the result was that he made \$18,000 out of the transaction instead of losing on it, as he expected.

Hugged the Wrong Woman.

[Stockton Mail.]

Sometimes it does seem as if not enough attention is paid to the feelings of guests at church socials. For instance, at such an affair in Alabama the other night a man who had paid his good money to get in was blindfolded and permitted to hug the first woman he might catch. He caught his wife, and for several minutes the other people present had to fill their mouths with handkerchiefs and other personal property, so as not to smile out loud while he was hugging her. Then the bandage was taken from his eyes, and the man was so mad when he realized what he had done—wasted his ammunition, so to speak—that he was indiscreet enough to tell about it. This made the wife angry too, and a great deal of trouble resulted. How much better it would have been if some nice deacon had been appointed to warn a man when he was about to hug his wife, and thus throw his money away! How much strife and heart-ache would have been averted! Hugging is all right, of course, but no church has a right to rasp a man's finer feelings all to pieces by letting him think he is eating mince pie, when it is just plain, common bread without any butter—it is all wrong.

On a single day, recently, the Selly Islands sent to English markets ten and a half tons of flowers. This striking fact shows the amazing progress of the industry which was unknown a few years ago on the little archipelago. The inhabited islands contain only between three and four thousand acres altogether.

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ANGLERS AT THE SEA WALL.

Fishermen in Harlem Who Come and Go as Regularly as the Tides.

Hot in summer and cold in winter is the stretch of sea wall along the Hudson from Eightieth street to One Hundred and Ninetieth, but on even the hottest days in summer and at all seasons some fishermen are here. This wall is dotted with anglers. A sort of semirural spirit still holds a place in Harlem, and this spirit takes comfort in angling, even though the angler must stand upon the edge of an artificial stone bank, with a railway track at his heels. Every angler from Fifty-fifth street to Washington heights has fished somewhere along the sea wall. There are all sorts of traditions and superstitions as to the advantages of various points along the wall. A great rock near the point that One Hundred and Sixtieth street would reach were it extended is famous for striped bass. Tomcod are plentiful at the One Hundred and Thirtieth street wharf. Sand porgies or shiners are caught all along the sea wall. Fishermen who may choose their time fish as the tide runs in. Those who must fish when they can disregard tradition and superstition.

The fishermen are of all sorts, from well dressed young men of leisure to mechanics in working clothes. The most approved style is to fish with rod and reel and to pay out about 150 feet of line, well weighted with lead sinkers. The bait is sand worms and white worms, bought of the bait purveyors at ten and twenty-five cents per dozen. Many of the best looking fishermen are scientifically correct in the matter of tackle. Much of the sea wall between Ninetieth street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street is dotted with scores, and the fishermen have the place pretty much to themselves.

The best anglers prefer week days for the sport because of the crowd on Sundays. Old fellows who have erected tenacious looking wharves out from the sea wall rent space upon them to Sunday fishermen. A few chairs and a great many empty beer kegs furnish the seats. The fishermen are thus from ten to fifteen feet above the water, and it is a nice matter to land a fish.

Anglers agree that fishing along the sea wall is worse each year. The ever increasing number of fish tends more and more to drive away the fish, and perhaps the foreign impurities of the water kill a good many. It happens just now that moss-bunkers, or alewives, are floating dead by the score along the front of the sea wall. These fish move up and down the Hudson in enormous numbers, numbering thousands. They swim near the surface, and as they move the river is black with their ripple. Fishermen have a theory that the moss-bunkers are killed by the blasts of quarries above the Palisades, but a more plausible belief is that they are struck by the wheels of steam craft. Nobody cares to catch mossbunkers, save by wholesale for the making of fish oil or manure.

The favorite fish with the anglers of the sea wall is the striped bass. They are running small, and many half pounders are caught. These are stories, however, of five pounders and of even larger ones. The tomcod, according to the Hudson fishermen, is never caught save with hook and line, and he does not bite well until after a hard frost. These caught are scarcely more than four inches long. The shiner, or golden shiner, seldom weighs more than a pound, but he is respected by the anglers, as he bites when the striped bass are sulky, and is a very good pan fish at all times.—New York Sun.

An Easy Going Railroad.

Probably the most accommodating railway line in the world is the Erie Railroad, which runs from Buffalo to New York City. A Chicago couple who took a trip to Buffalo recently were much surprised at the moderate pace made by the train, but their surprise was increased when the train was brought to a full stop and the engineer, fireman, conductor and brakeman walked back along the track to look at a bridge cow that had been unwise enough to cross just ahead of the engine and was toppled over a small embankment. The shock was not enough to kill her, and the trainmaster ordered several minutes' halting until it would be best to knock her in the head and end her sufferings. But the animal got on her feet without assistance and convinced them that she was good for another long lease of life. Finally the train resumed its journey.

The next day, when the Chicago visitors were making the return trip, as they approached the scene of the mishap of the previous day, one of them laughingly remarked, "I wonder if they will stop the train to make inquiries about that old bridge cow who was having so much trouble when the brakes were applied and the train stopped long enough for the engineer to exchange greetings with a farmer in a corn field, who imparted the valuable information that the cow was still alive, and aside from a broken horn didn't appear to be injured much."—Lewis and Clark.

Perfect Health.

Perfect health and condition, at whatever time of life we may apply the term, from infancy to old age, depends upon the proper assimilation of the food taken, and the nature of the climate which it is done with by the different organs that have to deal with it. Of course heredity and a few other circumstances must also be taken into consideration in estimating the chances of life. If the exact amount of food necessary to each individual is not being taken daily, having regard to work and other circumstances, and if the economy were kept properly employed it would mean that the individual would be in the most perfect health and condition, and ought to live to the age of a hundred years.

But how seldom does this occur. From some cause or other more is taken than is necessary to supply constitutional requirements, and the result is that the surplus is stored, and in some way or other acts prejudicially. If it does not cause absolute illness, it impairs vigor and elasticity and leads to a feeling of malaise and disinclination for work, making one's ordinary occupation a burden.—Gentleman's Magazine.

He Knew His Business.

The lady made a great outcry, and the intruder was promptly caught and bound. It proved to be the gas man, come to measure the meter.

"Why didn't you say who you were when I screamed?" demanded the mistress of the house.

The man looked sad.

"You yelled 'thieves,' didn't you?" he asked, with a faraway look in his eyes.

The lady admitted having so expressed herself.

"Well," declared the man desperately, "I couldn't take any exception to your remarks. I knew my business and the nature thereof."

Everybody felt obliged to concede that he was logical if not discreet.—Detroit Tribune.

ORANGE BOXES

Our best—including Cleats in car lots

C.O.B. any shipping point on S.C.R.R.

At 12c

Car Strips.....\$7.00 per 1000

Highlands Lumber Co.

P.O. Address, SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.

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No. 9 MARKET ST.

Piano, Furniture and Safe-moving, Baggage and freight delivered promptly to all areas.—Telephone 137.

CURES CATARRH

LONDON BALM

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. Liebig & Co. Specialists.

Established 27 years. Branch of San Francisco. 1229 S. Main-st., Los Angeles.



MEN Dr. Liebig & Co., the oldest and most reliable Specialists in California, continue to cure all diseases of a chronic or acute nature, no matter how complicated or who has failed. Send for a confidential book to men explaining why thousands cannot get well. Chronic diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs successfully treated by compressed air and inhalation of atomized liquids and powders. Immediate relief for Catarrh and Irritation of the upper air passages.

You Are Sick!

Why Don't You Go to The—

Golden West Medical and Surgical Institute, At 142 S. MAINST.

WHERE examination is free? WHERE the Doctors tell you about your disease without asking a question? WHERE if you cannot be cured, the Doctors will tell you so, and positively will not take your money? WHERE diseases of men and women are thoroughly understood, quickly and permanently cured? WHERE charges are low, and all cases treated are guaranteed quickly cured? WHERE specialists of long experience are fully equipped with all necessary apparatus and appliances for the medical or surgical treatment of all chronic nervous and sexual diseases of both sexes. It matters not what your trouble may be, come for examination and satisfy yourself that the Doctors understand your case.

The Standard Wide-cut Mowers.

Demand for Them Greater Than Ever!

Come and place your order now so as to be in plenty of time and make sure of getting a machine. If you need a RAKE don't fail to look at the

Daisy Truss-rod Axle.

A perfect self dump.

MATHEWS & BOSBYSHILL CO.,

120-122-124 S. Los Angeles st. Los Angeles, Cal.

Awarded February 17, 1893,

At the preliminary WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT held in the Mechanics Institute, San Francisco. The above, added to the already long list of awards, again reminds the public of the superiority of our workmanship.

220 South Spring-st.

Opposite Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck.

NILES PEASE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Furniture, Carpets,

Lace and Silk Curtains,

Portieres, Oil Cloths,

Window Shades,

Linoleums, Matting, Etc.

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Almond Trees...

California Paper Shell, Nonpareil,

Ne Plus Ultra and IXL.

Inspector's certificate furnished with all my trees. A pamphlet on Almonds mailed free on application. A large supply of the Golden Peach and French Prune. All kinds of leading fruit trees for sale. No charge made for baling trees. Address

PERCY W. TREAT,

Davisville Nurseries, Davisville, Cal.

It will be to your interest to visit our

Upholstery and Curtain Department.

Every lace-making country of the old world is represented in our line of curtains—Irish Points, Tambours, Brussels, Nottingham, Mullins and fine hand-made lace curtains of all kinds.

Dotted, Figured and Embroidered Swiss, yard goods, in great variety.

Drapery and Hanging Materials

New goods in colorings and designs which it would be impossible to duplicate in this market. We make drapery work a specialty and furnish designs.

Los Angeles Furniture Co.,

225, 227, 229 S. Broadway,

Opp. City Hall.

FOSMIR IRON WORKS,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

FIGHTING BUFFALOES.

A Fierce Struggle for Life on a Muskogee.

Thrilling Adventure of a Hudson's Bay Trapper—A Band of Bisons in a Quagmire—A Bridge of Dead Bodies.

Special Contribution to The Times.

"It was the nastiest scrape I ever got into," said Jonathan Johnson, as the trail upon which we were driving suddenly led down into the magnificent ravine in which the Pipestone Creek winds its sluggish way toward the Quappelle River through numerous cranberry swamps and muskegs.

"It was the nastiest scrape I ever got into, and I'm going to tell you all about it."

I settled myself comfortably in the wagon seat, ready for a good story, for I knew that Jonathan in his young days had been an old buffalo hunter and could tell many a good anecdote if he would only allow himself to be drawn out.

"Twas about fifty years ago," said he, "when these prairies were as wild as nature made them and buffalo were as thick as mice in a barn, that I first

"I looked down from the spot where he had gone down, and saw to my horror that what I had crossed as safe land had now sunk under the combined weight of the herd, and that between my trail and the dry land was now fully eighty feet of quagmire, filled with drowning and fighting animals, some of which were knee-deep; white others barely had their noses out of water. The struggles and cries of the poor creatures were horrible to witness, as one after another they were trampled under foot and pressed under water by the stronger among the herd crowding forward.

"Up to this time but few of them had succeeded in fighting their way through the thick slime to the island upon which I had taken refuge, and these I had been forced to shoot for self-protection.

"There was one, however, that nearly proved too much for me. A young and sturdy bull, after making a vigorous rush across the backs of the others, during which he slipped and half fell three or four times, only to recover himself with a snort of terror, finally reached the end of his living bridge, and, gathering himself for a last effort, attempted to spring upon my strong-hold. Fortunately for me, the great fellow slipped, and falling short, succeeded only in striking the island with his massive woolly head.

"As a matter of course the shock threw me off my feet, and when I had recovered myself the bull had got one

The Envious and Frozen Easterners. ["The Chairman" in Charlestown (Mass.) Enterprise.]

A member of the committee has received a personal letter from Frank H. Robie, a Charlestown resident who is out of sight of Bunker Hill monument and the gradually diminishing snow-drifts that have encircled it for the past two weeks. The letter was written from the Raymond, East Pasadena, Cal., and evidently with the deliberate intention of making people envy the writer. As it bears date of February 22, of course it is truthful. Then, when the snow and hail, and rain were falling upon us, and the street railroad company were looking for men who were looking for work, it was 80° in the shade at East Pasadena. Mr. Robie ventures the novel observation that the weather was "fit for the gods." I doubt that he or anybody else is qualified to state what kind of weather is adapted to the gods, but, judging from the records that some of them made and had preserved for the benefit of students, something sultry ought to be in order. Mr. Robie also makes exclamatory remarks about roses as large as a two-quart dipper, and strawberries the size of an early rose (two-quart-dipper roses), potato, and the doing of state in so many words, that he has plucked, dug, bought or eaten such seed-catalogue specimens. I don't propose to insist on measurements, weights or affidavits. Mr. Robie expects to return to the East about May 1. It is believed that he will bring photographs of the monster specimens of California fruits, flowers and vegetables. He will, if he can find a camera of sufficient caliber.



Boils.

Boils according to Dr. King, an apertly scientific remedy generally connected with discharges of the liver and stomach. While the other Sarsaparilla contains potash which aggravates eruptions, Joy's is peculiarly a stomach and bowel corrective, and is the only one that does so. Its regulating influences cause boils to dry up and disappear almost immediately. A case in point.

"I had boils break out on my neck. One had burst. I took Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla and in a few days the other boils had dried up. In the spring of 1890 I took one of the other Sarsaparillas and the result was a mass of pimples. Hearing that Joy's was later and acted differently I used it this year with the above satisfactory results."

J. NEWMAN, Alameda, Cal. Formerly with the "Alta California," S. F.

Robt. Walsh, with Wells Fargo & Co., and scores of other San Franciscans report the same experience. It avoids the use of the lance.

JOY'S Vegetable Sarsaparilla

As it is the only Sarsaparilla that purifies the blood without the ugly potato eruptions, insist on Joy's and don't be talked into taking another.

Severe Coughs, Colds and Lung Troubles

WILL DISAPPEAR IF YOU USE

Crescent Malt Whiskey.

Commended for its Purity. All Druggists sell it.

Dr. Wong Fay's Benevolent Dispensary.

227 S. Main street. Dr. Wong Fay, from youth being of a sympathetic nature, early secured the services of eminent teachers in the science and art of healing. He is therefore well versed in all phases of internal and external diseases, chronic complaints and all kinds of difficult cases readily yield to his skill. Having opened this dispensary, all attending patients will only be charged a nominal price for medicines supplied. All who are afflicted are respectfully requested to come to this dispensary. The doctor's best skill and attention will be given to secure effective recovery.

Dr. White's Dispensary

126 North Main Street.

Oldest, reliable, best known hospital experience, quick service, easiest terms, both discharges, inflammation, bladder, kidney, and gonorrhea. I use a special method of cure permanently where all others fail. I use a special method of cure permanently where all others fail. I use a special method of cure permanently where all others fail.

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March 15—Fair and cool.

March 16—Moderating.

March 17—Warmer.

March 18—Storm wave on this meridian.

MOT HEIRS. Be sure and always use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething. It is the best of all.

FOR beauty, for comfort, for improvement of the complexion, use only Pilsener's Powder; there is nothing equal to it.

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Fashion Stables.

Finest Livery Outfit in the City. Electric Lighted. Fire Proof.

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Horses bought, sold or exchanged. Hacks or couples at all hours. Telephone 761. CARLISLE & RIVERA, Proprietors.

Successors to Newton & Best, 219 E. First St.

IMPORTANT TO Orchardists and Vineyardists.

Nitrate of Soda is the most economical and effective fertilizer. A top dressing of this nature in one or two applications during the spring season increases yield of fruit. May be had in quantities to suit at lowest prices. Apply to

BALFOUR-GUTHRIE & CO.'S AGENCY, Room 37, Baker Block.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY, Southern California.

Choice lands for sale by E. J. BALDWIN in the famous SANTA ANITA and adjacent Rancho. Tracts one acre to ten thousand. Perfect for the raising of grapes, English Walnut, Olive, and all deciduous fruit. General Farming, Stock and Dairy. Combines best land, water, climate, and English Walnut. For particulars address H. L. RUIH, Arcadia, Los Angeles county, Cal.

Bridge Work.

Crown and Bridge Work Specialty.

Teeth Filled and Extracted without pain.

Set of Teeth \$7 to \$10. 118 South Spring Street, Los Angeles.

CONSUMPTION

Is no longer a misfortune, it is a crime. No one is to die of this disease. It is a crime to let it take its course. It is a crime to let it take its course. It is a crime to let it take its course.

Poland Rock Water

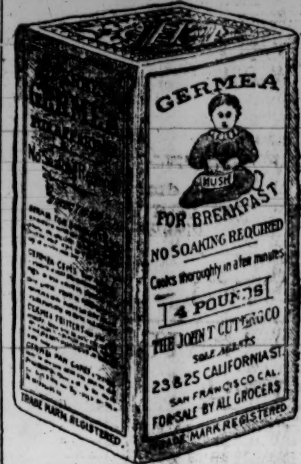
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Poland Rock Water



Germea! A DELICIOUS Breakfast Dish. TRY IT!

W. P. McINTOSH, Real Estate Agent, 144 S. Main st., Los Angeles, HAS FOR SALE

The choicest 12- and 20-acre tracts of orange land at Redlands on 10 years time; only 10 per cent cash down and no further payment for 10 years; only 1/4 per cent interest; only 1 mile from the postoffice. Price, \$200 per acre, including water piped to each tract.

Orange land and orange trees at Mentone \$200 to \$300 per acre from 1/4 to 1 1/2 miles from both railroad depots. Terms, one-third cash, balance in five years at 8 per cent per annum.

Every tree guaranteed to live or be replaced at expense of company. Have experienced orchardists to plant and care for land for absent owners at \$1.75 per acre a month until in bearing. No bad planted less than 4 1/2 feet tall. The orchards at Mentone have never been injured by frost, wind or fruit pests.

A Few Special Bargains! 120 acres, perfectly level, 1 1/2 miles from center Redlands with over 17,000 fruit trees of Bear Valley variety with 9000 first-class Washington Navel orange trees to plant. Only \$800 per acre, or \$250 without the trees. Will sell half at same rate.

10 acres all prepared for trees and necessary trees to plant, \$275 per acre; only 1 1/2 miles from Redlands postoffice.

10 acres, all in bearing, only 1/4 mile from Croyton station, \$600; 1/4 cash, balance long time. This price is 40 per cent less than its present value.

4 1/2 acres on Cypress avenue, Redlands, adjoining the elegant residence of Isaac

Ford, with 315-orange trees in bearing, house worth \$2500, all for \$6000; only one-third cash, balance long time at 6 1/2 per cent interest.

40 acres adjoining the beautiful Mentone nurseries with pressure water and necessary first-class budded orange trees to plant same, \$12,500.

100 acres at Mentone adjoining the factory with about one-third planted to 2-year-old buds, two-story house, pressure water, only \$500.

100 acres 1 mile from Croyton station, 80 acres of which is fine orange land, with fine spring on upper portion, for \$600 per acre.

Also 10-acre orange groves planted one year from \$350 to \$400 per acre.

Nursery for Sale 10 acres in oranges and nursery of 70,000 budded orange and lemon trees all from 3 to 5 feet tall, the best location and finest nursery at Mentone. All trees grown without any shelter over them. Price, \$2000. Will accept 1/4 of price in trees at 1/4 each. The orchard without the nursery is worth half of the price.

Also business and residence lots in Mentone where lots have advanced more than 20 per cent in past thirty days on account of the cheap power for manufacturing and the pure water and dry climate.

City property sold and money loaned. Apply to

W. P. McIntosh, 144 South Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

East Whittier!

A good many lots have been sold in East Whittier in the last 30 days. All are to be improved. The acreage of lemons and oranges, mostly lemons, put out in the next sixty days will run up into the hundreds.

We have, without question, the finest location and soil for lemons of any locality in Southern California. Caluenga not excepted, as we have plenty of water, while they have not.

We Have Some Fine 10-acre Tracts

Still on sale, though they are going rapidly and choice will soon be limited. Come out during February and make your selection and be ready for March putting in of trees. A lemon orchard started now will in five years produce a splendid income. There is no danger of over-production of lemons. California can not, as yet, supply her own demand—no danger of having to give them away during your lifetime.

The East-Whittier Land and Water Co.

Give liberal time. Only 7 per cent interest. Best water and finest water system. You buy your water and land together and pay no big rate for domestic use. Don't fail to come and look over these lands. You can't get such lands elsewhere for double our price.

For information, folders, etc., call on

S. K. LINDLEY, No. 106 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

HAVE YOU A COACHMAN?

IF YOU HAVE AND ARE NOT SUPPLIED WITH A

Brougham, Rockaway or Victoria

It will be for your interest to inspect the full stock of these fine vehicles now on exhibition at

210-212 N. Main-st.

our branch carriage repository. These beautiful vehicles are of the celebrated make of the New Haven Carriage Co. of New Haven, Conn., and are elegant in every detail. We would invite inspection of them by prospective customers, who may be sure to obtain correct prices on them from us.

HAWLEY, KING & CO.,

Los Angeles, Cal.

Fuel Oil. Fuel Oil.

Lubricating Oil!

Wholesale or Retail Quantities.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Lubricating Oils Which are Used and Endorsed by the Best Engineers.

Office: 13 E. SECOND STREET, LOS ANGELES.

HOME OFFICE: Santa Paula, Cal.

Southfield WELLINGTON Lump

COAL

This material is fire-proof, has a beautiful tint, and can be washed without injury.

Office: 180 West Second-st. Telephone 36.

27 Yard—835 North Main-st. Telephone 1047.

J.W. FORSYTH, ARCHITECT

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Farmers! Town People! House-lot Owners!

Raise Your Own Vegetables!

Here is the Most Practical and Attractive Offer Ever Made by a Newspaper to Its Patrons!

Seeds Given Away!

For the next thirty days we will give, FREE, with each yearly subscription to the SATURDAY TIMES and WEEKLY MIRROR and \$1.30, 12 packages, or 12 cents' worth of SEEDS, put up by the well-known and reliable Los Angeles seed-house of THE GERMALIN FRUIT COMPANY. The same offer is made to all new three-months' mail subscribers to the DAILY TIMES paying \$2.35 in advance, and to all old subscribers renewing on the same terms.

This unique offer embraces every variety of seeds: Sweet Corn, Melons, Pumpkins, Squashes, Peas, Beans, all kinds of Vegetables, etc., etc. We are enabled to make this most generous offer because of having purchased the seeds in immense quantities. We are building for the future, and have determined to greatly extend the already large circulation of our weekly edition, and stand this heavy expense, not for love or charity's sake, but as a matter of business, to attract a permanent patronage.

The Paper Better Than Ever!

A department particularly adapted to the peculiar character of our Southern California agricultural and horticultural interests, carefully prepared by a practical and educated farmer, will, in the future, be a valuable feature of each SATURDAY TIMES and WEEKLY MIRROR, and will also appear in the daily issue each Saturday. A Southern California News Page is also published weekly. These features, with the variety, reliability and general excellence of the other departments, render this paper infinitely superior as a general family newspaper to any weekly publication in the Southwest.

How to Obtain the Seeds.

Accompany your remittance and order for the paper with a plainly written list of the number of packages of each kind of seed you desire, remembering that twelve packages is the limit with a single order. For postage and packing we cannot pay. It will cost you 10 cents extra, which is to be added to the amount of your remittance.

If you are already a subscriber, and have paid for some time in advance, you can obtain the seeds by sending the paper to a friend in the East, or elsewhere, for a year, and have the seeds sent to you, or you can have your own subscription to the Weekly extended for a year, or for three months to the DAILY TIMES, as the case may be, and obtain the seeds. Remit by money order, postal note or draft. \$1.30 for the weekly, and 10 cents for postage and packing. If you wish the daily for 3 months, send \$2.35 and 10 cents, when the paper and seeds will be sent to your address. If the paper is delivered by carrier, the price for the 3 months with the seeds, will be \$1.45.

FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

In addition to the regular seeds kept by the seed houses, we are able to supply a quantity of new Forage-Plant Seeds, which are highly recommended as a new variety of SEEDS for stock raising. Following is a detailed description of each variety of the forage-plant seeds:

Yellow and White Maize (Branching Dhoura). Nearly alike, except in color of grain. Withstands drought well. May be cut and fed at any stage, or cured for fodder for stock. In rows 4 feet apart, 18 inches apart in the rows, five or six seeds in each hill, and cultivate same as corn.

CARROTS FOR STOCK.

Improved Long Orange—Grows to a large size, averaging a foot in length, with a diameter of three inches at the top. Good for stock. Large White Belgian—Very productive. Grown for stock feeding exclusively. Grows one-third out of the mire; the island righted itself, and was again master of the rest.

"The rest was comparatively easy, although on one occasion I had as many as a dozen struggling animals close round me, and all clamoring for admittance at the same time, but the poor creatures were too weak to raise themselves; in fact, most of them sunk without causing me much trouble, and very soon all became still. But never had the moon shown down upon a more ghastly struggle for existence than had occupied the last half hour."

"After casting around for some time for a means of reaching the shore, I finally succeeded in crossing upon the backs of the dead buffaloes, but it was ticklish work."

"Well, to cut a long story short, for this is my farm which we are coming to, I managed to get enough hides out of that pool to make my trip a very profitable one; but I had to get a new horse before I could market them, for the old one I never saw again."

CAPEL ROWLEY.

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